CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

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EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. X. NO. 11 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1922. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

NON-USSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF YEARLY	„ 16	„ 18
QUARTERLY	„ 8	„ 9
MONTHLY	„ 6	„ 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... F. 60,000,000 £6,666,666
RESERVE FUND ..... F. 59,139,249 £4,928,270
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA
BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:
Bandjermasin, Bandoeng, Cheribon, Djember, Djocja, Kota Radja, Langsa, Macassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pekalongan, Pontianak, Semarang, Soerabaia, Solo, Tebing Tinggi (Delhi), Tegal, Telok-Betong, Tjilatjap, Weltevreden

STRAIT'S SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agent.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Haga Maru	T. Osada	8357	27th Dec.	13th Jan.
Murozan Maru	T. Harenchi	6354	30th Jan	21st Jan
Hakushika Maru		8151	11th Jan	18th Jan
Awa Maru	Y. Narui	6037	10th „	21st „
Tamba Maru	D Asahima	8845	23rd Jan.	3rd Feb
Hakodate Maru	C. Hideshima	6th Feb	8th Feb	

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For feight and passage apply to
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
1922.		
14th January	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
15th „	NALDERA *	16,825
31st „	CALEDONIA	7,872
4th February	EGYPT *	7,941
11th „	DELTA	8,097
17th „	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th „	MOREA	10,890
4th March	MALWA*	10,941
11th „	KARMALA	8,983
24th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
29th „	CHINA	7,952
1st April	NARKUNDA*	16,118
8th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
8th „	EGYPT	7,941
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th „	MANTUA*	10,902

MANTUA, NALDERA, MALWA, NARKUNDA } Through steamers from Australia.
EGYPT Through steamer from China.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL MAIN leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer arrives.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
To Port Said and Plymouth

Date	Steamer	Tons.
1922		
12th January	MASHOBRA	8,288
19th „	NUDDEA	7,928
26th February	MADURA	8,600
2nd „	DOMALA	8200
12th March	HATIPARA*	8,182
19th „	MANDALA	8,246
2nd April	NEVASA	9,071
7th „	MANORA	7,888

*Do not carry passengers

SAILING TO COLOMBO & FAR EAST

About	
24th January	DUNERA

SAILINGS TO AFRICA

1922		
27th January	NARKUNDA	Call at Colombo Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
24th February	MANTUA	
16th March	NALDERA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	
20th Jan	INDIA	Karachi direct.
14th „	CARAPARA	East and South Africa via Marmugoa
14th „	AUSTRAL port	Australiavia Malabar ports for cargo only
16th „	BASA	Karachi coasting
17th „	VISOVA	Busrahdirect 5 p.m

Rates and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort Bombay.

P. O. Box 12.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 165.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ganges Maru	R. Yamanoi	27th Dec.	15th Jan
Kasado Maru	H. Yanagi	18th Jan	30th Jan
Alps Maru	T. Inoue	18th Feb.	15th Feb.
Java Maru	J. Kojima	10th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	10th Feb	10th Mar.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.

BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parisi Statue.
MANDVI Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40 000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 9,001,250

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esqr.,
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esqr.,
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esqr.,
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esqr.,
6. G. F. Mulla, Esqr.,
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esqr.,

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Trioumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Rs.

AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL 10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND 1,05,000
CONTINGENCY FUND 1,15,798

DIRECTORS.

Sir Gosuldas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy (Messrs Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Lalji Govindji Esq. (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Narsnji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhavanlal & Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD,

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SODANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

IF YOU WANT A POLICY

FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims.
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES.

A. V KEITH. Manager Accident Dept.
GEO. BROWN. General Manager.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Indian Concern with Indian capital under Indian management Attractive plans. Low rates. Perfect security. Speedy settlement of claims.

For particulars apply to
HEAD OFFICE,

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Re. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed 85,00,000
Annual Income exceeds 7,00,000
Claims paid about 29,00,000
Specialities—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager.
B. I. Co. Ltd.
Head Office.
LAHORE

CALCHAND SARNA
Asstt. Secretary
B. I. Co. Ltd.
POONA CITY.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

12, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages
For particulars apply to:

JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers

THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD.,

(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,)

SUNDAY EXPORT AND IMPORT DEPARTMENT.

Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Sole and Heals and various Shoe specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.

Particulars on application. Trade only.

Telegram: "FASTKIP" Post Box No. 403, BOMBAY.
Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Road, (Near Empire Cinema.)

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SIR D. J. TATA, KT., CHAIRMAN.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED „ 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP „ 1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company WALLACE STREET FORT.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

KARACHI, Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
CALCUTTA, V. G. Creber, Branch Manager.
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, T. D. Tata and Co., Ld. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.
NEW YORK, Sumner Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine underwriters.)
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Durrege and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java), The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7 Clive St., Calcutta.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agents.

INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHOGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi

C. N. MADHAVA ROW
Acting Branch Secretary
Lipton's Building,
33 Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY

M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hydrabad (Deccan.)

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH.
Resident Manager
Calcutta.

WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

7 A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI RAWALPINDI AND SURAT Agencies in all parts of India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. Every description of Banking business undertaken.
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.

Further particulars from:—
Post Box 12. Phone 2305.
KHOLSA AND CO.,
Manager.

INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT!

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD

HEAD OFFICE,

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premiums in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAM and CO.,
Managing Agents.

at

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and Nizam's Dominions, Poona Bombay.

HOTELS.

PROSPECT HOTEL.

PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management on Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

131, MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management, Board and lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.
Catering speciality.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TYPIST for 2 hours daily. Apply stating terms to Box No. 7610, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2504

WANTED—APPLICANTS Seeking EMPLOYMENTS to Apply for "Terms" to KAPOOR AND CO., Employment Suppliers, Fatehpuri Road, Delhi.
A R2499

WANTED—A English TEACHER for Bharat Mahila Parishad, Lucknow Pay Rs. 100 per month. SATYAVATY, C/o Sarojini Naidu, Tajmahal Hotel.
A R2501

WANTED—HINDU GRADUATE, efficient in Hindi as Head for Sheikhawati Brahmacharya Ashram (Navalgarh Rajputana) Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 lodging free. Must be a good speaker. Apply, Messrs. ANANDILAL PODAR, Marwari Bazar, Bombay.
A R2477

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE or an S. T. C. for the High School Department of a local school. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 7592, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2461

WANTED urgently two quick and smart TYPISTS. Apply personally with testimonials to THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY COMPANY, 50, Custom House Road Fort, Bombay.
A R2569

WANTED—An ENGINEER for an Automobile concern having thorough knowledge of the work and should know to control labour. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 7608, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2502

WANTED—EXCISE OFFICER. Pay upto 150 according to qualifications. Apply stating terms, etc., to H. H. the MAHARAJA SAHEB, Dharampur State (Grant Ramnagar). (Sd.) A. J. Mody, Dewan, Dharampur State.
A C11866

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL COMMISSION AGENTS or BROKERS to secure orders for our manufacturers. Deposit required. Apply for further particulars to—M. N. NAIR & SONS, Weaving Factory, Calicut.
A R2498

WANTED—A MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN with considerable experience to prepare foundations and machine arrangements shafting, etc. Goods prospects to a really competent man. Apply Box No. 7612, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2508

WANTED—A Parsi as ASSISTANT SALESMAN in Metal and Sundries Department of old established firm. Ten years previous experience of Bazaar work essential, with a knowledge of English correspondence. Apply to Box No. 7611, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2507

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET from 1st March, 1922, GROUND FLOOR of the premises No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, now occupied by E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd. Apply THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO., No. 12, Hammam Street, Fort.
C R11805

TO LET—RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS and shops with best accomodations in newly built stone buildings near Grant Road tram terminus for rent and other particulars apply personally on the premisse's or owners Gwatoomal Wassiamull, opposite Babulnath.
C R2470

BUNGALOW or FLATS at 6, Dadyseth Plot Walkeshwar Road, near Chowpatty. Apply Mr. MADHAWDAS G. KAPADIA Plot 4.
C R2372

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—A Bungalow or a cottage for a respectable Hindoo Family for twelve months from the month of February or March 1922. either at Mahim, Santa Cruz or Andheri. State Rent. Apply Post Box No. 234.
D R2495

HOTEL.

MATHERAN—HOPE HALL HOTEL—Central and convenient. A first class Hotel for high folk. Private dining table a speciality.
DA R2309

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and printing quickly and economically executed in newly built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED—Complete PLANT COTTON SPINNING IS about ten thousand spindles, new ready delivery or good secondhand. Two BOILERS new on secondhand 80 by 9½ by 160 lbs. pressure communicate with SARDAR SOBHA SINGH Raisina, Delhi.
R2447

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
Fort Bombay.

A BRANCH OFFICE of this Bank will shortly be opened at Girgaon, in the Javeri Mansions at the junction of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Back Road. Definite date of opening will be announced later
Bombay, 30-12-21.

PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI.
Managing Director.
L C11782

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PLOTS OF LAND FOR SALE

IN BUSINESS AS WELL AS RESIDENTIAL LOCALITIES IN POONA CITY.

Best opportunity for Investors and others wishing to have their homes in the great educational centre of the Bombay Presidency.

REMEMBER THE DATES OF AUCTION AND ATTEND.

East West Road Scheme, Budhwar Peth Section (Business Locality).
SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND MONDAY, 21st 22nd and 23rd January, 1922.
(Place.—Opposite Native General Library).

Tilak Road.—Chiman Bag, Khajina Vihir Section. (Residential Localities.)
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, 24th, 25th and 26th January 1922.
(Place.—Chiman Bag end of the section Navi Peth.

Time of Auctions—4-30 to 6-30 p.m.

Copies of plans with conditions of sales can be had on payment of Annas eight per copy.

S. R. BHAGWAT,
Chief Officer,
Poona City Municipality.
Y.C. 10-1-22. C11867

STATE TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS

APPLICATIONS are invited for State Technical Scholarships. The summary of the principal particulars regarding the scholarships in given below. Intending applicants can obtain full particulars and a form of application from the undersigned.

PARTICULARS.

Only three scholarships are vacant. The value of each is £200, annually plus 25 per cent. war bonus so long as it is admissible. In addition University and College fees, premiums for practical training and other similar expenses will be defrayed. The Scholarships are tenable for not less than two or more than five years. They are awardable to men of suitable age and skill who have shown special initiative in any branch of industry and who seem likely to add considerably to their usefulness by a special training in Europe or America. Only statutory natives of India are eligible. Candidates must possess a competent knowledge of English or of the language of any other country to which they are to be sent and should have received the best technical education available in the Bombay Presidency in the particular industry which they intend to study. Those who are to study textile industries should have read up to the standard of the B. Sc. degree or the B. A. (with science) or have obtained an equivalent diploma. Those who take up any branch of engineering should have passed the B. A., B. Sc. or B. Engg., should have a knowledge of mechanical drawing and descriptive geometry and should have taken mathematics, physics and chemistry among the subjects for their degree. Preference will be given to candidates who have already had a practical training and the selected candidates may be required to undergo one year's practical work in India before they proceed abroad. During the period of this preliminary training in India each of them will receive scholarship not exceeding Rs. 100, per mensem. After termination of their scholarship in Europe the scholars will be eligible for a scholarship of Rs. 150, per mensem each in India to enable them to undergo one year's further practical work in India.

These scholarships will not be given for law, medicine forestry, veterinary science, agriculture, civil engineering (other than sanitary and municipal engineering) or geology.

Applications must be submitted by 28th February, 1922.

R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries,
New Custom House, Bombay.
10th January, 1922. C11865

TENDERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of the following articles for one year from 1st March 1922 to 28th February, 1923, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on 27th January, 1922.

Tender No. 1 for Ooreed (about 45,07,750 lbs) Gram (about 500,650 lbs.), Bran, Oil-cakes, Rice, Barley, Toor grain, Koolthi, Cotton seed and salt for the Municipal bullocks, heifers and horses.

Tender No. 1A (alternative tender to No. 1) for Gram (about 50,00,000 lbs.) Bran (about 5,50,000 lbs.), Oilcakes, Rice, Barley, Toor grain Koolthi, Cotton seed and salt for the Municipal bullocks, heifers and horses.

Tender No. 2 for hay, green grass and rice straw for Municipal bullocks, heifers and cows to be supplied in Bombay.

Tender No. 3 for hay, lucerne grass and rice straw for cattle, sheep and goats at the Municipal Slaughter Houses at Bandra.

Alternative rates for the supply of Ooreed (1) as per sample, to be inspected in the office of the Executive Health Officer and (2) of the quality known as Rangoon Ooreed should be distinctly specified in Tender No. 1.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the
Municipal Commissioner,
(Sd.) J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department,
Bombay, 11th January, 1922. C11863

THE CYCLE SAFE GUARD

JUST INVENTED

I Cyclist laugh, the burglars weep
When spokes are locked and rendered safe;
Device so firm, design so cheap
Is hard to find in any make.

II Rosy copper shining silver,
With bluish tempered iron mingle,
Brassy lemon yellow linger,
So Sweet to mix and gleam in single.

III Keyhole where! invain you dare
To ape the massive mighty riddle
No skill avail and reason fail
The maker busily pipes his fiddle.

IV Agents need commission sure
Come! buy it now for rupees four
O buy the Safe-guards by the score
Tis selling quickly wait no more.

Apply to—
VARSHNEY METAL WORKS,
Aligarh U. P. India.
I R2497

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAGANBHAI PRATAPCHAND has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Fazandari land, situate in Dama Gopal's Lane near Mumbadevi Temple in the Shaikh Memon Street also known Satta Gully in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 55 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1438 together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by the house of Bhagwandas Dullabhdas on the West by the house of Calliandas Haribhai, on the North by a Public Road and on the South by a Sweeper's Passage and beyond that by the house of Ramdas Purshotam and which premises are assessed under B Ward No. 335 and Street No. 6-8.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1922.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C11871

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of Empty Paint Oil, Casks and Cases, Scrap Iron and Iron Pipes, Old Manilla Rope, Steel Wire Rope, Life Jackets, Lead Ingots, Condemned Paint and Galley Gear, Teak Cuttings, Scrap Wood, Hen Coops, Steel Boats Wooden Boats, Wooden Pine Boats, Iron Tank, One Steel Barge, 4 Iron Disinfecting Boilers, Etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 13th January, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagon, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL BEAMS: TIMBER EXPANDED METAL ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Grezson surveyor and Adjustors on behalf of Messrs. Ford Automobiles (India) Ltd., Batley and King Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Pulic Auction on Wednesday the 18th January, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Huges Road the above materials salved from the late fire that occured at the premises of Ford Automobiles (India) Limited.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th January, 1922.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
5, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of decent household furniture. Telescopic, dining table, sideboard, crockery, glassware, Telescopic Electric Hall lamp, platedware, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant at Alexandra House, Mereweather Road, near Taj Mahal, Apollo Bander Road, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of telescopic dining table, dining room, chairs, sideboards and dining waggon tea tables, drawing room Cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs by Roberts, jardiniers, Telescopic Hall lamp, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver showcases, English drawing room suite ornaments and pictures, hat-stand, teapoys, folding screen, ice box, season wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

Property of Mr. V. Honeywood and other. Property of another gentlemen.

1 Reading Standard motor cycle with 2-seater side-car in purfect running order

Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th January, 1922.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 5469.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NEW KAZI STREET, KNOWN AS GHOGHARI MOHOLA BANIAN STREET.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys, for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Govindji Kuberdas the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of March, 1920 and made between Govindji Kuberdas of the one part and Khan Bahadur Framji Nusserwanji Suntoke of the other part, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on THURSDAY, the 19th day of January 1922 at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at New Kazi Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 225 3/5 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1258 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 6234 Street Nos. 36-46 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Javerchand Pratabchand on or towards the West by the property of Cursondas Nathu on or towards the North by Kazi Syed Street and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at the Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th January 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF LAST IRON VALLEY GUTTERS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Messrs. Merarji Goculdas Mills compound at Parel Sooparl Baug Road on account of the concerned. 28 C. I. Valley Gutters 6" x 6 x 34" x 7": 8 C. I. Valley gutters 8" x 6" and 2 Rainwater pipes 6" x 6" x 6" dia.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SECOND HAND MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES OF FLOUR MILL.

Under instruction from Messrs. Visonji Sons and Co. proprietors of The Wallace Flour Mills Company Messrs BENNETT and CO. will on MONDAY the 23rd instant sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chikelwady opposite Grant Road Station in the compound of the mill the following.

Roller Mills, Sieves, Purifiers, reels, centrifugals, wheat and grain cleaning machines, Iron pullees wrought and scrap Iron and other accessories useful in Mills.

The above will be sold in one lot or in separate lots to suit the intending purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid the next day and goods cleared away within a week.

On SATURDAY, the 14th January 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods one iron safe on stand etc.,

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 grey arab horse quiet in harness.
1 Bicycle wheel Landow.
1 Black Waler Horse with harness.
1 Country Bred chestnut mare 14-3.
1 Lady's side saddle with girths.
1 victoria wooden wheel.
1 white Magji Arab horse with harness.

FOR SALE.

A very valuable well furnished and electric fitted bungalow at Vessova, facing the sea, area about 3,500 square yards. Apply Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Apollo Street:—

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICINES, MACHINERY, TOOTHPASTE, SUSPENDERS, TUMBLERS, LOCKS, STATIONERY, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 14th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:

4 cases medicines (as per invoice of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys Ltd.).
5 cases painkiller (as per invoice of Messrs. May, Roberts & Co).
10 cases fruit salt.
3 cases sauce and essence of chicken.
3 cases perfumery (as per invoice of Messrs. Iculma Co. Ltd.).
6 cases Codliver oil.
2 cases Euthymol toothpaste tubes.
4 cases hair wash.
1 case stationery containing lever and apran file, damper letter tray.
3 cases blacking (as per invoice of B. Beddow & Sons.).
1 case Phosperine (as per invoice of Messrs. Ashton & Parsons Ltd.)
1 case machinery as per invoice of George
3 casks blacking (as per invoice of B. Bed-Blackburn & Sons.
1 case cotton suspender's (as per invoice of Messrs. President Suspender Co.).
1 case toys (Mark S. M. Shaw & Co.)
2 cases cream separator.
3 crates milking machine.
50 cases Lager beer.
On account and risk of Shaikh Mahomed Safi Karimudin.
2 cases padlocks (as per invoice of Eagle Lock Co.)
3 cases bulldog halter chains.
On account and risk of Messrs. M. Chooni-lal and Co.
9 cases each containing 27 doz. half pint tumblers of assorted colors.
10 cases each containing 15 doz. pint tumblers of assorted colors.
On account and risk of M. B. Lakhmidas and Co.:—
1 case Fancy Blouse Buttons and embroidery.
On account and risk of Fidah Husein Abdul Rasul.
1 case Boy's Footwear.
On account and risk of Emie and Eulalie
1 case Lady's footwear.
On account and risk of Electric Stores.
1 case Gents, Lady's and Girl's, Footwear
On account and risk of Electric Stores
1 case Children's sandals
On acount and risk of Fida Husein Abdul Rasul.
1 case children's footwear.
On account and risk of Mr. Haji Adam Abdua.
4 cases razors about 610 doz. (as per invoice of Joseph Rodgers and Sons Ltd.).
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENETT & CO.,
Bombay, 13th January, 1922.

VORA & CO.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY SET WITH FINE BRILLIANT DIAMONDS EMERELEDS RUBIES ETC.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE JEWELLERS, INVESTERS AND BUYERS.

On FRIDAY, the 13th January Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room Appolo Street Fort, by order of Messrs. M. Chinubhai and Co. Jewellers and on account and risk of their partners. Valuable latest designed ornaments set with fine white brilliant diamonds Emereleds, and Rubies etc.

DESCRIPTIONS OF JEWELLERY.

Neckleces, Bracelets, Marquies Rings, wedding rings, cluster rings Earrings Ear tops, Buties etc., etc., Neckleces thread in fine white Pearls, Bangles, Ear tops, etc., etc.

Catalogues are printed and the Jewellery is on view.

A deposit 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF DECENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SIDE BOARD ELECTRIC FANS, HALL LAMPS, CURIOSITIES, ONE ENGLISH PIANO, SEWING MACHINES, STABLE HARMONIUM PRIMES STOVES, POCKET AND WALL CLOCKS AND SAFES.

Sale to commence at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

On THIS DAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. Vora & CO., will sel by the Public Auction, very rich Furniture comprising drawing room Cabinets Chesterfield chairs, sofas, easy chairs, and writing tables, books stands, drawing room suits, hat stand, teapoys, dressing chest of drawers, almirahs, etc., etc. Electric table lamp, Hall Lamp and Fans, etc., etc.

One English Piano.

One large safe, suitable for office Shroffs, Banks, Jewellers, etc., etc.

One safe "George"

One safe "Lokmanya"

And many other safes.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th January 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 12½, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO DIAMLER MOTOR AMBULANCES.

Under instructions from Assistant Director of Supply and Transport, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 17th January, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Mechanical Transport Garrage, opposite Town Hall, two Diamler Motor Ambulances No. 1441 and 1442.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KHADAK STREET.

By the order of Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the owner, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises on TUESDAY, the 31st day of January, 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khadak Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 261 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1057, New No. 6784, Old Survey No. 289 and New Survey No. 2885 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B Ward No. 1745 and Street Nos. 34-38 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Khadak Street on or towards the West by the property of Hari Bhanji on or towards the North partly by the Khoja Sunat Jamal Mosque partly by the property of Kulsumbai Gulam Hussein Veerji and partly by the property of Gopalji Mowji and on or towards the South by the property of Fazal Alloo Mooraj and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the owner, at their office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT TEMKAR STREET.

By the order of Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Hukmaji Motaji and Co., the second mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Bhaisani Govind, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises on WEDNESDAY, 1st February 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of Quiet and ground Rent Land or ground together with the messuage tenement of dwelling house standing thereon, and with houses, out houses, edifices buildings, fixtures, yards compounds, wells, waters, water courses severs, drains, ways, passages, situate lying and being on the West side of Temkar Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 237 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Mahomed Khan Subedar on or towards the South by the property of Borah Gulam Hussein on or towards East by the said Temkar Street on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1229, 1230, New No. 8394 Old Survey Nos. 2370, 2371 and New Survey No. 3823 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal under E Ward No. 142 and Street Nos. 30-32-34.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys, at their office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 13th Jan. 1922.

AMUSEMENTS

Last Week

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

LOCATION:
MASTAN TANK
New Nagpada (Byculla,)

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Matinees on Friday, Saturday and Sunday the 13, 14 and 15 Inst.

Children under 12 years Half Prices in matinee shows only.

T. G. SHELLAR. *Proprietor* B. G. SATHE, *Manager*

THE MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.
Second Instalment
of
THUNDERBOLT JACK
The Serial Sensation
Starring
Jack Hoxie & Marin Sais
THUNDERBOLT JACK

He is a marvellous man you will cry when you will see Jack doing deeds of devilry and romance. Every chapter every minute of this supreme western serial will hold you with its daring deeds of romance and new adventure.

Shows at :—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
BANDMAN OPERA CO.,
in the latest Musical success...
To-night Friday at 9-30 p.m.
"OH JOY"
Booking at Roses till 6 p.m. after p.m. at the Theatre

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30
A Spirited Drama of the Frontier
DOROTHY DALTON
IN
"FLARE UP SAL"

THE EMPIRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 : 8-15 & 10 p.m.
ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY
MR GEORGE ARLISS IN
"THE DEVIL"
"THE DEVIL"
"THE DEVIL"

THE ROYAL PRINCESS.
Direction MADAN THEATRES, LD.
To-day at 6-0 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THRILLING MOVEMENTS from THE JUNGLE FILM.
DORALDINA-THE
FEMALE TARZAN
IN
"THE WOMAN UNTAMED"

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
A Patie Drama
H. B. WARNER
IN
UNCHARTED CHANNELS
SEE
How the son of a millionaire ef without a bank account, beat a gang of Social scallawags at their own game, a whims cal drama of love Laughter and Society Lepers
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News.
TEACHING THE TEACHER
Pollard Comic
TIME
Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at p.m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 8-15 p.m.
PRICE AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE
Alexandra Cinema
Belassis Road, nearby Byculla Club.
THE GIRL in "No. 29."
The delightful mystery, the thrill, and the romance of Elizabeth Jordan's novel "The in the Mirror" has been enhanced in this Universal photo play.
"THE GIRL in No. 29."
The comedy within a tragedy that makes the story unique
"THE GIRL in No. 29"
starring
FRANK MAYO
in his latest new roll full of melodramatic ll maxes.
Shows at:- 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Popular Prices.

HAVE YOU EVER SERIOUSLY SPARED A MOMENT FOR REALISING YOUR LIFE'S RESPONSIBILITY?
Have you ever pondered over this grave question "With what face shall I stand facing my Great Maker on the "Day of Judgment?"
This and similar other serious questions are splendidly solved in the
"The Day of Judgment"
"The Day of Judgment"
"The Day of Judgment"
A Most Instructive Picture appealing equally one and all.
A Picture that not only Interesting but highly Instructive
Specially selected for the Opening Night and presented this week on special reqxest.
AT THE
"Star" Cinema
"Star" Cinema
"Star" Cinema
BOMBAY'S NEWEST PRINCELY PICTURE PALACE.
Tram Terminus—Grant Road.
To-day—Four Shows Commencing. 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
SEE THIS PICTURE AND YOU'LL BEGIN LIFE AGRESH.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE LAST DAY TO SEE
THE LAST EPISODES OF
A POWERFUL SERIAL,
There never were such thrilling situations offered in a picture before. There has never been such real interest holding plot.
Messrs K. D. and Brothers present To-night the
LAST SIX PARTS
of the powerful mystery Serial
"THE TIGER BAND"
Featuring the dare-devil Star
HELEN HOLMES.
A Billie Rhodes Comedy in the Programme.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30. p.m. (S. T.)
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road.)

THE LAST CHANCE!
A VIRILE STORY OF THE KLONDYKE
Many a man will toil for weeks to earn the money or gain the gold dust that he parts with in a single hour in a dance hall.
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night a superb Mayflower Photoplay.
"The Law of the Yukon"
(6 Reels—6,000 feet)
Featuring Edward Earle and the pretty winsome Nancy Deever.
A Billie Rhodes Comedy: "Some Nurse" in the Programme.
To Night at: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA.
New Chumney Road.

DIXONS ENGINEERING WORKS
(H. I. DIXON & CO., LTD.)
Mazagon Road, Bombay.
Established 1886.
On Government List.
Store Suppliers.
Constructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths, Plumbers, Ship Repairers.
Special attention given to enquires from Bombay and the Mofussil for every description of Stores, Plant, Machinery, Hardware, etc.
Office Tel. 786. Works Tel. 2154.
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JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
17/18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Automobile Accessories.

RUPEES
7,00,000
WORTH UNDER ONE ROOF!
Try Us For Your Next Order
THE
ADVANCE MOTOR CO.,
AUTO SPECIALISTS.
CHOWPATI .....BOMBAY.
Telegram: "AUTOMOTIVE"
Telephone: No. 51 I.

Riot & Civil Commotion
INSURANCE
For a Policy to cover Risk of Loss and or Damage by
RIOTERS, STRIKERS, CIVIL COMMOTIONS, WAR, CIVIL WARS, REVOLUTIONS, REBELLIONS AERIAL CRAFT, INCLUDING BOMBS, SHELLS, AND OR MISSILES, ETC.
Apply to
M. KANJI & Co.
GENERAL INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS,
Universal Building, 49-51,
Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLT QUOTATIONS.

DISCOUNTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, Jan. 9th.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 3/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 " ..	4 3/4
" " " " 6 " ..	5 1/4
Silver china buying. Closed steadier	..
Rentes 5%	..

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	166 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags	
Jan.-Feb. Sellers	18 1/8
" Tone near positions firm.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
Jan.-April Value	29 3 8
" Months May-Augt. Value ..	29/6

Liverpool, Jan. 9th.

Mid. American Spot	11 50
Sakelliridis	21 25

New York, Jan. 9th.

Demand Bills	421 75

EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 9th,

On London in Paris	51 10
In Germany	710 00
In Italy	97 40

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES:

MIDDLR QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 00
Christiania	27 00
Amsterdam	11 50
Switzerland	21 82

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 10th.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 3/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 " ..	4 3/4
" " " " 6 " ..	5 1/4
Silver china banks sold owing to Indian purchases. Quiet but steady ..	35 1/2

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	165

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags	
Jan.-Feb Sellers	£ 18 1/2
" Tone firmer small business	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
Jan.-April Done and Buyers ..	29 1 8
" Months May-Aug. Buyers ..	30 1/8

Liverpool, Jan. 10th.

Mid. American Spot	11 44
Sakelliridis	21 00

New York, Jan. 10th.

Demand Bills	419 75

EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 10th.

On London in Paris	50 86
In Germany	740 00
In Italy	98 60

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

12th January, 1922.

To-day Reuter reported 18 points lower in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good m.g. Broach April-May at Rs. 462 and steadily dropped to Rs. 445. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 459 and Rs. 449, the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 450. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 449. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 449 and closed at Rs. 455.

Fine m. g. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 407 and went down to Rs. 382 again advancing to Rs. 391 the rate being at 4 p.m. While march opened at Rs. 402 and went down to Rs. 382. It then again advanced till Rs. 390 the same being the rate at 4 p.m. f. g., m. g. Bengal December-January was Rs. 306 and March Rs. 308-9 at 4 p.m.

Our market far ready cotton remained very dull yesterday in consequence of absence of inquiry from Millwalas and Exporters, and continued declining advices from America. About 3 000 Bs. are reported to have been sold yesterday.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 98
Christiania	27 15
Amsterdam	11 51
Switzerland	21 89

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

Bombay, Jan 12th.

Fully Good Broach April/May, ..	455
" " Bengal Dec/Jan ..	302
" " " March	305
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	385
" " March	387

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 12th

F. G. M. G. Broach April/May ..	451
F. G. M. G. Bengal Dec./Jan.	300
" " March	305
Fine M. G. Oomra Dec, Jan	390
" " " March	390

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, Jan. 12th.

Description	Super-Fine	F, Good	
M. G. Bengal and sind Punjab	335	310	290
M. G. Oomra's No. 4 ..	405	390	375 ..
M. G. Central P. No. 1 ..	435	420	405 ..
M. G. Central P. No, 2 ..	420	405	390 ..

RECEIPTS.

The ollowing are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 11th Jan, 1922.

Cotton	..23,753 Bs.
Wheat	..56,232 Cwt
Linseed	.. 738 "
Rapeseed	.. 189 "
Gingellyseed	.. 8,572 "
Popyseed	.. Nil
Groundnuts	.. 4,284 "
Castorseed	.. Nil
Kice	.. 1,967 "
Myrabollams	.. 744 "
Cottonseed	.. 8,056 "
Mowrasseed	.. Nil
Gram	.. 1,039 "
Jowar	.. 530 "
Masur	.. Nil "
Barley	.. 4,850 "
Bajra	.. 2,283 "
Coal	.. 681 Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-2-6.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 28-1-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 27-15-6.
Bars Silver ready 90 11-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 90-8-0
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 90-6-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate:—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 3/4.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 25/32.
On London:—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 27/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 7/8.
Bank's selling buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4 3/16
Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 29/32.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/3 15/16.
Tone of Exchange—Quiet—steady.
On Paris:—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 335.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. Frcs. 355.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 345.
On Japan:—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 170.
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 164.
On Hongkong:—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 199.
On Shanghai:—
Bank's selling D. D Rs. 272.
On Singapore:—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 176.
On New York:—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 361.
London Gold ready sh. 97-5.
London Silver ready d. 35-6.
London Silver forward d. 35-2.
Tone of Silver—
Dull, India bought, Continent sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

America Exchange—Dols. 4.22½.
French Exchange—Frcs. 51.00.
Swiss Exchange—Frcs. 21.80.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs. 53.20.
Italian Exchge—Frcs. 98.00.
German Exchange—Mrks. 745.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3½ per cent. Paper Rs 58-8.
5 pen cent. War Loan Rs. 83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs 75.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922 Rs. 99-8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 100.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100.
6 per cent. Govt. of India Bonds due 1931 Rs. 100.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 103.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 68.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 68.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 68.

SHARES.

The Share Market was closed.

A CONFERENCE PROPHECY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A Conference has been convened and will be held very shortly. Everybody from the statesman to the man in the street is waiting for the result of it. And what can be the result? Considering Mahatmaji as a Tyagi (especially of things and actions declared sinful) one can never expect him to stoop to countenance the same things, however great temptations be laid before him. When great temptations in the shape of peace and order come forward, he has to stick to his principles more rigidly than ever, for a Tyagi believes that sufferings and temptations are blessings from the Almighty, Who sends him these to test him. So, can one dream that Mahatmaji will desist at such a time from achieving the progress aimed at? Within himself, he prays for peace and order but without he cannot stir an inch from the principles deeply established in the heart of a Tyagi. Then, what is the inference? The inference is, all the labours of Pandit Malvyaji will be of no avail, lamentably, excepting that co-operators will be convinced how far it is futile to co-operate with the Government in the achievement of Swaraj.

—Yours, etc.

SHIAVUX.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Wed. ..	18th Jan. ..	m 2 26	29 7
		2 51a	27 2

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Wed. ..	18th Jan. ..	m 8 46	16 9
		8 42a	17 8

The Secretary, Berar Congress Committee, wires:—The meeting of the standing council of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee, which was to be held at Yeotmal on the 15th at 3 p.m. is adjourned to the 22nd instant for the same work, as already announced in the local papers.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I. C. S., to act as Political Agent, Surgana, vice Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I. C. S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. A. Master, I. C. S., to act as Political Agent, Phaltan and Aundh, vice Mr. E. L. Moysey, I. C. S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. Dayabhai Punamchand Shah to act as Deputy Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, vice Mr. Manekial Chunilal Patel, on leave.

Mr. Jehangir Bamanji Baman-Behram to be a Delegate in aid of the adjudication of case in the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay, in the room of Mr. Framroze Rustomji Joshi, resigned.

Mr. Raghunath Venilal Desai, LL.B., to act as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, vice Mr. R. D. Vasudev.

Mr. A. C. Daniel, on return from leave, to be Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District, vice Mr. W. Sloane.

Mr. E. W. Perry, I. C. S., in addition to his present special duty, to be on special duty in the Home Department of the Secretariat, to assist Mr. G. Wiles, I. C. S.

Mr. G. Davis, I. C. S., on return from leave, will be placed on special duty as Secretary to the Committee appointed to consider the release of prisoners and reduction of sentences.

Mr. G. C. Shannon, I. C. S., has been allowed a further extension for three months of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. G. F. Keatinge, I. C. S., is permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service with effect from 27th October, 1921.

Sir George Carmichael, I. C. S., is permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service with effect from 4th December, 1921.

Mr. Ardeshir Edalji Serval, Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, is granted, with effect from 16th January leave on full pay for two months.

Mr. Dayabhai Parmanddas Killawalla to be Senior Sub-Registrar, Bombay, vice Mr. Ramchandra Dhondo Karkhanis.

Mr. J. L. Bell, is appointed Assistant Conservator of Forests, Surat Division.

Mr. W. E. Copleston, Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay Presidency, is granted privilege leave for six months in combination with furlough.

Mr. W. C. de C. Walsh to be Assistant Conservator of Forests, North Thana Division.

Mr. J. Petty to be Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kanara Eastern Division.

Mr. H. P. W. Davis to be Assistant Conservator of Forests, Belgaum Division.

Mr. J. Walker to be Assistant Conservator of Forests, West Nasik Division.

Mr. R. V. Alexander to be Assistant Forest Engineer in the Northern Circle.

Mr. H. C. Holmes to be Assistant Forest Engineer in the Southern Circle.

Mr. M. G. Boutelle to be Saw Doctor.

The Reverned J. C. Hall, to be Chaplain on duty at the Presidency, as a temporary measure.

The services of Major J. C. G. Kunhardt, I. M. S., of the Bacteriological Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma.

Mr. R. H. A. Delves to act as Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, vice Mr. E. G. Turner, I. C. S., proceeding on leave.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is a Summary of the Seasou Report of the Bombay Presidency for the week ending June 10:—

There was rain during the week in parts of Surat, Deccan and Karnatak. It was beneficial to standing rabi crops which were generally in good condition. Crops were slightly damaged by frost in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad and Nawabshah; and are still suffering for want of sufficient moisture in parts of the Deccan. Harvesting of kharif crops is nearing completion and threshing is in progress. Picking of cotton continues in Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Baroda. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good conditon. Prices of food-grains show a tendency to fall.

ANGORA FUND.

MEMON CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Hon. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Office, Bombay, writes under date Jan. 10:—

The Memnon Dhoka Jamaat of Rangari Mohalla, which consists of wealthy merchants of Bombay had contributed very little towards the Khilafat and Angora Funds, with the exception of a few young men of that community. It is, however, a matter of great satisfaction that some leading members of that community have now realised their sense of duty and have set an example by paying donations for the Angora Fund. It is hoped their worthy example will be followed by the other members of that coomunity. The names of the donors are as follows:—

Seth Hajee Dada Haji Abba Porbunderwala. (On the marriage of his daughters) Rs. 500; Seth Mohamed Hajee Soleman Patka. (On his own marriage) Rs. 250; Seth Hajee Abdullah Omar Mozawala. (On his son's marriage.) Rs. 125.

JHAJHA ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

RLY, MEN'S REPRESENTATIVES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JHARIA, Jan. 10.

The E. I. Railway Men's Union have elected Messrs. J. B. Miller and M. D. Akhatary as their representatives to sit on the Jhajha Enquiry Committee. Mr. J. B. Miller with party arrived on the 8th morning at 8-15 a.m. at Dhanbad. He was received by Mr. G. K. Gadgil, Secretary, Labour Office, Jharia, and the E. I. Railway workers, and after garlanding him, he was taken to the meeting place near the station, where Mr. Miller and Mr. Akhatar addressed the them. Mr. G. K. Gadgil proposed the following resolution which was unanimously passed:—Resolved that this meeting of the E. I. Railway staff, working at Dhanbad, Gaya, Gomoh and Katraj, authorises Messrs. J. B. Millet and M. D. Akhatar, the chief organisers and workers of the N. W. R. and O. R. R. Unions, respectively to stand as their representatives to settle the question of strike on the Committee to be held on the 9th at Jhajha. Mr. Miller and party have left for Jhajha by Bombay Mail to attend the Committee meeting.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Jan 11th

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in		29.92
Temperature of Air	degrees	77
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	70 5
Dew Point	"	67.
Relative humidity of Air ..	"	0.703
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)..	"	02
Maximum temperature of Air ..	"	86 5
Minimum do do	"	718
General direction of Wind		NE,ENE,NNW,N.
From midnight to midnight Movement of Wind do	miles	182

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 12th January 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear at Rawalpindi, heavily clouded at Lahore and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess and night temperature higher than usual at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Cawnpore humidity is in defect. Day temperature is lower than usual; night temperature is below normal at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and in Sind humidity is in excess. Day temperature is below and night temperature above the average at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and at Dwarka humidity is in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual in Central India West; night temperature is below normal at Bhuj and Indore but above it at Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature is from 3deg to 12deg below the average; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear and at Ratnagiri humidity is in defect. Temperature is higher than usual at most stations.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are mostly clear and humidity is in excess. Day temperature is nearly normal or lower than usual; night temperature is nearly normal or above the average.

General Remrks.—There has been no rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded the south of the Peninsula and over the reporting area to the north of the latitude of Karachi. Humidity is in excess and day temperature lower than usual in the Deccan and the northwest Central Provinces.

Forecast.—Weather is likely to remain fair generally.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 11th January 1922.

The disturbed conditions have given nearly general rain in the east United Provinces and Central India East and local rain in Bihar, the Punjab and the Kumaon hills and the Central Provinces with a few falls in Kashmir. The monsoon has weakened in the Peninsula and there have been only local falls in southeast Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay report are:—Darbhanga, Patna a quarter of an inch; Gaya, Gorakhpur, Benares Lucknow a half; Bahraich three-quarters; Dalhousie one; Nowgong, Sutna, Pachmarhi a half; Kodaikanal three quarters and Nellore one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THU. THE 12TH OF JAN. 1922.

Station	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total fall November to date	Rainfall: Normal to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	76.2	67.9	85	..	10.22	+4.20
Do. (11th)	78.9	64.6	..	..	8.7	+1.24
Muscat ..	77.0	68.8	85	..	1.65	-0.52
SINDH—						
Multan ..	81.9	59.2	26	..	1.26	+1.10
Rawalpindi ..	62.8	44.0	75	..	6.13	+4.0
Lahore ..	66.0	41.0	70	..	0.74	-0.0
Hissar ..	68.4	42.2	69	..	0.31	+0.0
Ambala ..	65.6	45.4	75	..	0.09	-0.3
Delhi ..	65.5	50.0	65	..	0.21	-0.64
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	70.6	46.6	68	..	00.6	-0.56
Mainpuri ..	69.3	43.3	72	..	0.19	-0.16
Jhansi ..	73.6	44.4	72	..	0.29	-0.32
Cawnpor ..	68.4	47.1	69	..	0.95	-0.35
Allahabad ..	69.2	46.4	72	..	0.58	-0.32
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	67.5	49.8	76	..	2.49	+2.24
Karachi ..	75.6	59.8	82	..	1.30	+0.98
Ajmer ..	71.2	43.0	74	..	0.08	-0.5
Jaipur ..	71.6	43.4	67	..	0.15	-0.33
Kotah ..	76.0	50.0	64	..	0.05	-0.45
Mount Abu ..	64.6	48.6	55	..	0.02	-0.40
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	78.8	47.7	54	..	0	-0.12
Dwarka ..	80.1	58.5	84	..	0	-0.06
Veraval ..	85.4	61.8	66	..	0	-0.3
Rajkot ..	80.1	48.2	45	..	0	-0.25
Bhavnagar Para ..	80.0	47.1	62	..	0	-0.27
Surat ..	88.4	60.4	58	..	0	-0.28
Ahmedabad ..	80.4	50.8	48	..	0	-0.18
Deesa ..	81.0	48.6	54	..	0	-0.38
Nowsuch ..	1.0	45.8	67	..	0.48	+0.08
Indore ..	72.8	50.8	67	..	0.84	-0.36
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	68.2	45.9	80	..	0.05	-0.16
Saugor ..	68.4	45.6	64	..	1.08	-0.21
Hoshangabad ..	69.7	44.6	94	..	1.41	+0.5
Khandwa ..	72.5	45.9	88	..	1.79	+0.32
Akola ..	77.2	52.1	71	..	2.20	+0.52
Amraoti ..	79.6	55.5	59	..	0.6	-1.22
Nagpur ..	79.4	52.7	58	..	0.56	-0.50
Chanda ..	29.3	54.4	88	..	1.11	-0.01
Raipur ..	8.6	54.1	67	..	0.69	-0.07
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	86.5	71.9	76	..	0	-0.56
Kat sghi ..	92.3	73.4	48	..	0.39	-0.43
Harmugao ..	85.6	76.0	73	..	1.34	+0.14
Karwar ..	91.7	72.9	79	..	1.17	-0.86
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	76.1	60.5	75	..	0.54	-0.38
Ahmednagar ..	79.1	54.6	87	..	0.01	-0.44
Poona ..	1.6	56.4	74	..	0.10	-0.14
Sholapur ..	81.9	60.0	67	..	0.30	+0.84
Bijapur ..	82.6	63.7	79	..	0.34	+0.11
Belgaum ..	82.2	62.9	71	..	0.31	+0.4
Aurangabad ..	78.8	57.0	66	..	1.18	+0.22
Nizamabad (Indor) ..	79.4	60.4	18	..	0.44	+0.24
Hyderabad ..	79.7	63.2	84	..	0.75	+0.12
MALABAR AND CARNATIC—						
Mangalore ..	91.1	75.8	68	..	1.31	-2.51
Calicut ..	87.8	75.8	87	..	4.95	-1.18
Cochin ..	88.6	73.2	79	..	4.97	-3.23
Colombo ..	91.2	68.7	62	..	9.47	-9.0
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	83.1	66.3	88	..	3.80	-2.6
Bellary ..	84.3	63.9	86	..	4.05	+1.17
Cuddapah ..	7.4	67.6	87	..	3.7	-1.4
Madras ..	88.0	79.5	91	..	9.69	-16.2
Bangalore ..	81.6	61.7	71	..	0.72	+1.18
Coimbatore ..	84.0	68.6	83	..	5.61	+0.6
Trichinopoly ..	87.4	69.4	81	..	5.59	-2.50
Negapatam ..	82.6	72.7	78	..	10.06	-18.51

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Doan's Dinner Pills are a dependable family medicine and should always be kept in the house. A timely dose taken when anyone feels out of sorts, may ward off serious illness.

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By the Grace of God the dead body brought to life.

I, Harabhai Bhicaji Sindya inform every reader that my brother Koosabhoy, aged 24, was suffering severely since a year from liver complaint. I tried every kind of herbel medicine of well-known doctors, but all in vain, and the disease grew from bad to worse. He was unable to sit, move or take his food. I lost all hope. Then I learnt through a friend of mine the name of

Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan

who had been to France, America Egypt and Italy. I went and saw him. He examined my brother through some peculiar instrument. He gave hope and advised me to keep my brother under his treatment for a week and if I was then satisfied I would keep him for five weeks more. I gave a trial and was quite pleased to see signs of improvement in him and gave 5 weeks more trial and he is now completely cured.

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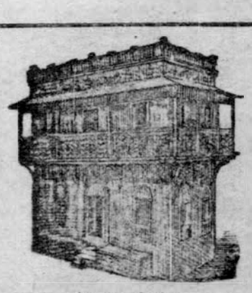
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HIGH COURT.

BRUTAL MURDER.

39 ACCUSED TRANSPORTED.

Babya Shisiru and 38 others.

vs.

The King-Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Coyajee.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. E. Palmer, Sessions Judge of Belgaum.

The first four accused were charged under section 364 of the Indian Penal Code with kidnapping or abducting in order to murder Balu Lalu Chawan. All the 39 accused were charged with rioting, armed with deadly weapons under Section 148 of the Indian Penal Code and under section 302 read with Section 149 and 149 of the Indian Penal Code with the murder of Balu.

The Sessions Judge accepting the verdict of the majority of the jurors sentenced accused Nos. 1 to 4 under Section 364 to transportation for life. He sentenced all the accused for the offence of rioting being armed with deadly weapons to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year. He also found all the 39 accused guilty of the murder of Balu and sentenced them to transportation for life.

The facts are briefly these:—

That on the 25th April 1921 the deceased Balu was standing in front of his house, taking off cake for his cattle from his sister Rayawa. Accused Nos. 1 to 4 came there and carried Balu on towards accused No. 1's house. Rayawa followed the party, having first told her brother and his nephew Joti not to accompany her. Balu was carried to accused No. 1's house and taken inside and the door was closed. Rayawa remained outside, looked through the chinks in the door and saw Balu thrown on the ground and his right leg twisted and broken by accused No. 1. She saw all the men inside armed with sticks, axes and spears and were crying out "beat him," while Balu asked them to let him alive. When Balu stopped crying out Rayawa thinking he was dead, ran on to the Patel's chawdi to get his help and then returned to accused No. 1's house where she heard accused No. 1 tell the other accused that Balu's corpse had been thrown in Bando Magdum's field. She proceeded there, heard Balu groaning, found his right leg was broken and there were several injuries on his body but no clothes. In the meanwhile Ganu and Joti had plucked up courage and had come out of their house. They saw 10 or 15 persons coming up the lane and going to accused No. 1's house. After a time they followed them there and finding the door was shut they put on the chain outside. They then went round to the side door and fastened that by the help of a rope and a bamboo. While engaged in this work the Police Patil arrived with men, guns and swords. Ganu's fears, however, again got the better of him when he heard the men inside the house crying out 'din' and he and Joti ran home and stopped there till about 3 a.m. The Patil posted torchbearers at both doors of accused No. 1's house to prevent the men inside getting out and then hearing Rayawa's cries from a Southerly direction went towards them and found Rayawa sitting beside her brother Balu. Balu was naked and his right leg was broken. There were injuries all over his body. The Patil was examining these injuries when he heard the cries of 'din din' coming from accused No. 1's house. He returned there in time to hear the altercation between accused No. 1 inside and Baba outside the side-door. Baba threatened the accused that if they came out they would be shot and the Patil told the accused to keep quiet till the Sub-Inspector arrived in the morning. After cautioning the men to keep a good watch the Patil returned to Balu and asked him how he got his injuries. Balu told him that accused Nos. 1 to 4 had seized him as he was standing in front of his house and had carried him off to accused No. 1's house, where he had been beaten by all the accused. He did not know who had carried him to the field, because he was unconscious. Ganu at last arrived there and at the Patel's request put some clothes on Balu. Then the Patil sent Ganu to the Sub-Inspector to report the offence and to ask him to bring 4 armed constables, because the men at accused's house were dangerous. The Sub-Inspector arrived at Akol posted men at accused No. 1's house and then went to Bande's field, where Balu was lying, saw Balu's injuries and made a panchnama about them and of Balu's statement as to how he received them. Balu was then put in a cart and sent off to the Chikodi dispensary. But as he died after the cart had gone about a mile his corpse was brought back to Akol. The accused declined to come out of the house peacefully. So the Sub-Inspector wired for further help. All the accused were on Saturday.

The Sessions Judge observed "Allowing for the fact that there are factions in Akol it is surely inconceivable that Balu dying would fabricate a false story and wrongfully accuse persons of a hostile faction of murdering him and by so doing would allow the real murderers to go scot free. Three out of five assessors held that the dying statement of Balu was true. The other two assessors diner, one thinks that it was fabricated by the Police, the other would observe the police of fabricating the statement but is unable to believe its contents are true. I can see no ground for the view that this statement was fabricated by the Police. It is difficult to hold that the gathering in accused No. 1's house was a chance assembly of men with no ideas in common about the beating of Balu. I hold that there was a conspiracy to murder Balu."

Their Lordships after hearing arguments observed that they agreed with the conclusions arrived at by the Sessions Judge. There was evidence to find the accused guilty. Their Lordships confirmed the convictions and sentences of all the accused; but observed that with regard to accused Nos. 5 to 39, the Government would be requested to reduce the sentence.

Mr .B. J. Desai with Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

A correspondent from Jubbulpore wires:—

Congress work is going on in Jubbulpore with great enthusiasm. A meeting of cloth merchants was held in which all cloth merchants were present. Some Congress workers addressed them. They all agreed not to indent foreign cloth till the 1st March. The number of volunteers is also increasing every day.

Subscriptions for the Princess Mary's Wedding Present Fund will be received up to 28th February after which date the Fund will be closed.

Orders for the disbandonment of the 2/4th Rajputs, 2/30th Punjabis, and 4/3rd Gurkha Rifles have been issued. (A. P.).

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

PROPOSED RECONSTITUTION.

The following Press note is issued:—"Government have under their consideration a draft Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, with the object of reconstituting the Municipal Corporation on a more democratic basis. The Bill provides for an increase in the number of councillors from 72 to 100 of whom about four-fifths will be elected and the remainder will be in part nominated by Government and in part elected by associations or bodies determined by Government. The Bill further aims at broadening and simplifying the franchise. In order to enable a larger number of citizens to take a direct interest in the administration of civil affairs, the various restricted franchises now existing will be abolished and a uniform franchise substituted under which rent-payers instead of rate-payers will be qualified for registration as voters. Before the new constitution can be introduced, it will be necessary to prepare an entirely new electoral roll, and this cannot be done before the next general election takes place, nor is it possible within the short time now available to legislate so as to postpone the next election by extending the life of the existing Corporation. The question of the franchise was last referred by Government to the Corporation in April, 1921, and their reply was not received till the end of September. In these circumstances unless the term of office of those councillors who may be elected, this year is reduced, the new constitution cannot be inaugurated for three years. Government therefore propose to insert a provision in the amending bill reducing this period from three years to one year, so that the new constitution may be set up early in 1923.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You publish in your issue of the 10th instant, Mr. H. P. Mody's speech in introducing the Budget estimates of the Bombay Corporation for the year 1922-23. The mildest criticism that can be made against the exposition of Mr. Mody is that he needs training in the difficult art of making a Financial Statement. His speech is inconsistent; it is neither fully informed nor informing; and, above, all, it ignores sound principles of finance.

The budget shows an increase of 45 lakhs over the expenditure for the last year. Three main causes are given for this increase. We can understand the increased provision for primary education; though we should like to know the progress made so far. If the proposed expenditure on roads and overbridges is not to be made in quarters which are frequented mainly by the rich, we may not mind it. The third reason for the increased expenditure is not so convincing. When it is said that "our debt charges are the inevitable outcome of our financial operations," the assumption is that the financial operations of the Corporation have been above reproach. The tax-payer can claim at least a resume of the financial operations which have led to the increased debt on which he is asked to pay the interest charges.

In dilating upon the increase in expenditure Mr. Mody indulges in a most eloquent description of the civic conditions in Bombay, which do little credit either to him or to his co-workers in the Corporation. He says:—"Our roads are by common consent a disgrace to the City, our drainage system in parts of the Island is almost primitive in its crudeness, our lighting is in most places as bad as it can be, our provision for medical relief is still grossly inadequate, and our sanitary arrangements generally leave much to be desired."

Whereas, on the one hand, this is the situation in which the Bombay citizen lives, the expenditure of the Corporation is at present double of what it was six or seven years ago. This apparent inconsistency is explained away by the universal cause which at present serves the public financier, namely, that municipal services cost a good deal more than before, "through the world wide effects of the war."

To justify fresh taxation, Mr. Mody points out the increase in taxation in Municipal Corporations in England in recent years. He must, however, remember that with the increase in taxation (or expenditure) the Municipal Corporations in England have kept a high standard of efficiency, which is not the case in Bombay, as admitted by himself. The additional taxation takes the form of an increase of 1½ per cent. in the General Tax, of 1/8 per cent. in the Fire Tax, of ¾ per cent. in the Water Tax on rateable value and increase in the rates of suyply by meter measurement. Mr. Mody does not think seriously of these proposals because they mean the addition only of a few annas per month to the large majority of men. He is further confident that the people will submit to greater taxation still if they were assured of "greater comforts and amenities of life." It is doubtful whether this confidence is not misplaced in view of the fact that the Corporation has done little so far to improve the miserable civic conditions, of this would-be "Metropolis of the Eastern World." which Mr. Mody is so frank in admitting.

On grounds of sound financial principles, it may be questioned whether the proposals do not leave the richer classes in Bombay in a comfortable position. Would it not have been wise to increase the Vehicle Tax for example? But Mr. Mody must wait for the decision of a Committee, before proposing to tax the rich.

In his reference to the question of assistance from Government, Mr. Mody seems to ignore the Temperance Movement which is daily gaining in force. He expects to get a larger share from the Government on account of liquor licences. To all, but Mr. Mody, it is well known that the Government revenue from this source is bound to decline, and that if the Government is to be asked for help, it should be asked on other grounds.

The Bombay citizen will not envy Mr. Mody for the "grandeour" of his "conception of the place which Bombay is some day destined to occupy"; he is anxious to see that Mr. Mody and his fellow workers in the Corporation take a legitimate pride in introducing efficiency in the Municipal Administration, and in giving the tax-payer, if not the amenities of life, at least a human existence.—Yours, etc.

"ECONOMIST."

"AFFECTION FOR TURKEY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your leaderette "Affection for Turkey" is thought-provoking. I have accordingly penned these few lines with the hope that they will find some space in your world-wide journal.

The Viceroy is informed that Muslim refugees are pouring in in Constantinople in huge numbers and that funds are needed with a view to alleviate their hardships. I want to know whence they have come. May we think that the *benevolent rule* of the Greeks in Thrace and elsewhere is responsible for this exodus? During the last 100 years the Turkish population has had to part with many of their ancestral lands. In such a circumstance the only course open to the poor Turks to do repair to Constantinople, the only refuge where they can be sure of dragging on their miserable existence without fear of further molestation. In whatever part of the Balkan peninsula *civilised* modes of Government have been set up by the dictators of Europe in place of *tyrannous Turkish yoke*, tactics have been systematically followed with the object of getting rid of the Muslim element—perhaps with the connivence of Christian Europe. In Syprus the Muslim population has been reduced to a minimum, although its administration is carried on by the agents of the British Government. Crete offers another example of this type. Those who have read Pierre doti's beautiful book "Turkey in Agony". can recall various similar instances. In all these cases the unspeakable Turk has been the sufferer. And in spite of this Lord Bryce and Co., talk of expulsion of Armenians from the Turkish territories. Turks, they allege, have destroyed this *gallant* and *innocent* race by massacring them wholesale. But no body talks or has the courage to speak about massacres *of* the Turks, which have taken place in Tripoli, Thrace, Smyrna and many other places. O, the poor Turks—the only gentlemen in the whole of Europe—have been betrayed and abandoned by the Powers. Provinces which were "predominantly Turkish in race" *before* the war, have *now* been altogether denuded of their Turkish element. And yet the Viceroy or Lloyd George does not care to remove the primary cause which is responsible for this wholesale exodus of the Turks from Thrace and Smyrna!—Yours, etc.

A MUSALMAN.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

EDUCATION AT SURAT.

CONTEST BETWEEN GOVT AND MUNICIPALITY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SURAT, Jan. 11.

A public meeting was held yesterday in the Municipal Gardens when the following two resolutions were unanimously adopted:

This public meeting of the citizens of Surat hereby informs the share-holders of the Imperial Bank, that the Surat Branch of the said Bank has unlawfully transferred the money standing on the name of the Surat City Municipality, to the name of the Dep. Edu. Inspector Surat, under the orders of the Commissioner N. D., but without the permission of the President of the Municipality, the said share-holders therefore should ask the said Bank to retransfer the amount to the Surat Municipality within eight days; otherwise on failure thereof necessary and proper steps shall be taken.

The Surat City Municipality had made Education free and Compulsory with very good intention, but the Government by forcibly taking possession of the primary school-buildings in the possession of the Rashtriya Kelavani Mandal, after breaking them open unlawfully, have made it impossible for the municipality to carry out the said intention, and whereas contingency having arisen by virtue of which the people may be forced to send their children to the schools under Government control, against their will, this meeting of the citizens of Surat urges the elected Municipal councillors of Surat to get the application of the Compulsory Act witheld from Surat as soon as practicable, and authorises the President of this meeting to send a copy of this resolution to the President of the Surat Municipality.

Much enthusiasm was visible in recommending these resolutions the large audience Apropos the attitude of the present administrators and their underlings of the so-called Municipal schools, it will be amusing to learn that the strict application of the compulsory Edu. Act is not advised to be made as it is feared, it would easily give rise to the threatened civil disobedience. Therefore indirect methods are being tried.

A teacher of one of these controlled schools was said to be teased by some boys who gave him a funny name after a Surat favourite vegetable. The schoolmaster lodged a conmplaint before the Police. The police thought it fit to drag all the parties before a bench of Honorary Magistrates; who have after much anxious deliberations, according to their lights, after the case was once adjourned, discharged the boys. The boys put up a bold and firm stand and the public has preserved their calm attitude. The school authorities seem to be chagrined at the wide publicity of the funny name of their over enthusiastic school master, and seen to be afraid of the proverbial mouse with his seven tails, which were cut away one after another, making him altogether tailless, as his comrades called him a seven-tailed mouse!

ANDHRA LEADERS.

SUBRAHMANIA AND SUNDARA RAO

SENTENCED TO 6 MONTHS AND A YEAR RESPECTIVELY.

The Vizagapattam correspondent of the "Swaraj" writes under date January 7:—

The case of Mr. V. B. Sundar Rao was heard this morning at Divisional Officer's court punctually at eleven. Trial lasted an hour. The Shorthand-reporter C.I.D. and circle-Inspector were examined for prosecution. Sundara Rao gave his statement and was non-chalant throughout. Divisional Officer said "I now give you opportunity; Repent your past actions. Sundara Rao replied, "I now give Government an opportunity to repent past wrongs done in respect of Punjab and Khilafat." Security was demanded again and was again refused. Accused was sentenced to six months S. I.

Srijut V. B. Sundara Rao, Secretary, District Congress Committee, Vizagapatam, and Member A.I.C.C. Sentenced 6 months S. I.

"I consider these proceedings under security section a cowardly hit beneath the belt and cannot congratulate the bureaucracy or its attempt to hide its sins under a bushel. Truth is truth and like fire, cannot be hid under a haystack."

MR. SUNDARA RAO.

Mr. V. B. Sundara Rao, Secretary, Vizagapatam District Congress Committee and member All-India Congress Committee has earned 6 months' simple imprisonment. He was the life of the Nationalist movement in Vizagapatam District, and by strenuous efforts, brought his District into line with the rest of Andhradesa. The Government are much mistaken if they believe that Vizagapatam will become a sleepy hollow on account of Mr. Sundara Rao's imprisonment. Apart from the band of youthful patriots that worked with Mr. Sundara Rao, Srimati Lakshmi Narasu Bayamma, the heroic and talented wife of Mr. Sundara Rao will carry on the fight with undaunted courage. We have great pleasure, therefore, in wishing farewell to Mr. Sundara Rao and welcoming his wife to leadership.—"The Swaraj."

TRIAL OF DR. SUBRAHMANIA.

The Cocanada correspondent of "The Swaraj" wires under date January 7:—

The trial Dr. Subramaniam was resumed and, as expected, witness did not come. The evidence closed. Magistrate took down accused's statement. He delivered Judgment at 12-30 in which he believed that the accused preached disaffection to Government and created hatred; and directed him to enter into a bond for Rs. 1,000 and another of two sureties of Rs. 500 each, to be of good behaviour for one year; in default to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Subrahmaniam bravely refused to furnish security and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Magistrate refused to give a copy of judgment to the press. Sjt. Mamidi Devendrudu protrated before the honoured patriot offering *namaskarams* and garlanded him with camphor and gave Bhaga vadgita. Doctor's mother, wife, brother, and brother's family felt refreshed and blessed him, promising to continue his duty. While police were taking him out of Court, the Doctor said "good day, magistrate." Large numbers greeted him outside the compound and showered on him flowers.

COCANADA, Jan. 7.

Doctor B. Subrahmanyam, Secretary, the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, was sentenced to one year rigorous imprisonment.

"I freely admit that I never preached affection towards the present system of Government for which I have no love or fancy. The desire of the Congress as well as mine, its humble follower, is to mend this system if that is practicable, or to end it at all costs."

DR. SUBRAHMANIA.

Yesterday, we received the welcome and not unexpected tidings, of the conviction of Dr. Subraamnyam to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Giving up his practice—which meant no small sacrifice—as early as October 1920, he has ever since devoted his energies to propound the creed of the Congress. There is not a single village in the district which he has not visited, twice or thrice, and where he is not remembered as a high-souled patriot. His honesty of purpose and his accomplished oratory have secured him a permanent hold on the affections of the people. He is eminently a man of action; and absence of ostention is a remarkable trait in him. As the Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee, he used to take no small part in conducting its deliberations. For the last one month, he has been engaged, with remarkably successful results, in organising Volunteers. His influence in the district is attested to, by the numerous resignations of the village officers, which are reported to be taking place as a result of the case against him, and the enthusiasm which prevails in Rajahmundry and Cocanada. We are glad that at last his unceasing labours for the past fifteen months have been rewarded with a highly deserving rest for one year in one of his Majesty's "hotels."

But we are sure that Godavari will not fail to rise to the occasion and see that the advance is not checked by the removal of its leaders. Those who remain outside the Jails hold a trust for those who have gone in, and if they shirk their duty now, they will be guilty of perfidy. So there must be no dearth of men to fill the places of those who have gone to jail. It is then only, that we can show to the world at large that we are determined at all costs, come what may, to win Swaraj, and emancipate the Motherland.—"The Swaraj."

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BOMBAY CORPORATION

DISCUSSION OF ANUAL BUDGET.

DEFICIT OF RS 22 LAKHS.

AND COMMISSIONER'S SALARY TO BE RAISED.

The adjourned general meeting of the Municipal Corporation met yesterday afternoon, Sir Sassoon J. David, presiding.

The Corporation gave consideration to the following letter from the Deputy Secretary to Government, General Department, No. 1392/B dated the 8th December 1921:

"I am directed by the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) to state that Government have decided to appoint an Advisory Committee in connection with the Grant Medical College, Bombay, on which it is proposed to appoint one representative of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay. I am, therefore, to request that the name of the gentleman elected by the Corporation to represent it on the proposed Committee may be reported to Government at an early date."

Dr. Master moved that Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji be elected as a representative of the Corporation on the Advisory Board of the Grant Medical College that is to be appointed by Government.

Dr. Ratanshah T. Nariman seconded the proposition.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved an amendment to the effect that the letter be sent to a Committee and the election be postponed till the next month.

The amendment, on being put to the vote, was declared lost.

The original proposition of Dr. Master was next put to the vote and declared carried.

The Corporation, next, gave consideration to a letter to the President from the Joint Honorary Secretaries, the Helpless Beggars Relief Committee, dated the 16th December, 1921. In the course of the letter it was stated that the Helpless Beggars Relief Committee desired them to draw the President's attention to the urgent necessity of providing financial assistance for the carrying on of their humanitarian work which was inaugurated in January 1921 and which had been instrumental in saving the lives of many of Bombay's starving beggars, arresting the spread of disease and to a certain extent ridding the streets of undesirable citizens. The Committee realised that their work only touched the fringe of the great problem of vagrancy in Bombay, but it was the only institution of its kind that sought to succour starving humanity. There was a camp established at Rowli Hill in the Dadar District, where over 200 beggars were accommodated and two meals a day were given to them.

Mr. Burjor S. N. Cooper proposed that the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla in seconding the resolution said that the matter before the Corporation was an important one. The letter should be forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of his remarks. The beggar question was very often discussed but its discussion had borne no good result. The relief committee was doing most admirable work. He hoped the Corporation would pay particular attention to the question.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said he was in entire sympathy with the object of the resolution, but they should take into consideration the financial status of the Beggar Relief Committee. The beggar question was a very important one and therefore they should refer it to a committee for report. He therefore, moved an amendment that the matter in question be referred to a committee for report.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji said that the Corporation should realise the importance of the matter. The Corporation was very short of funds at present.

Mr. Mandlik said that the problem of beggars was a very pressing one and it required a strong action. The report of the Relief Committee should be carefully considered. All that they wanted was that the beggars should be removed to a safe part of the city. In his opinion it would be a sheer waste of time if the letter were referred to a Committee.

Mr. Jamshedji Wadia said that there were about seven thousand beggars in the City and for their relief at least eight lakhs of rupees would be required. The expenditure would be very high. He, however, did not wish to oppose the amendment because it was a good one.

Mr. Dabholkar (Senior) said that Mr. Wadia had not gone to the root of the letter addressed to the Corporation. There were two kinds of beggars in the city, viz., those lying in the streets and those suffering from infectious diseases. They had also in their midst the Leper Asylum at Matunga. As regards seven thousand beggars they should take immediate care in stopping them from spreading all sorts of infectious diseases. He, therefore favoured the original proposition.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The Municipal Commissioner said that there were two proposals before the house, viz., one referring the matter to a committee and the other adopting the original proposition. They were aware of the present financial status of the Corporation. He had every sympathy with the originators of that work. They had to admit their responsibility with regard to the matter. They should be prepared to co-operate with Government for the solution of that important question. He was ready to accept the resolution, provided they sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,500 a month. The rest would be forthcoming, he hoped, from the Government. The matter in question was already before the Legislative Council and he was sure their

(Continued on page 8.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

MR. BAPTISTA'S CANDIDATURE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Several friends of mine are pressing me to announce that I would serve the city if I were elected in order to counteract the apprehensions of some people who believe or pretend to believe that this apparently public spirited action of some electors is only a dodge to support the candidature of another. As a matter of fact I did not desire to seek election until the constitution was amended. If I were to consult my own personal feelings alone I would prefer to be out of the Corporation for the rest of my life. But though I have been elected in the past while about in England—a unique compliment which I prized highly—the present movement to find a place for me in the Corporation even against my wishes is so extraordinary that I can only say that I shall be delighted if it succeeds, as it will be a lesson to the world that we have progressed so much in the democratic practice that Bombay ventures to teach a lesson which not even England has yet furnished, namely to spend, canvass, work for a man to get him elected although he has not sought election nor expressed any inclination to be elected. Under the circumstances I shall be bound in duty to serve faithfully.—Yours etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

"MUNICIPAL ELECTION: D WARD"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the correspondence that has appeared in to-day's issue of your valued paper in connection with the coming Municipal elections, the voters will be but doing their duty if they send in Nationalists like Mr. Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta and Mr. K. F. Nariman, who fully deserve their active support. If their past is any indication of the future they can well be depended upon to do their duty by Bombay.

Permit me, Sir, to say that I fully concur with my friend Mr. Tairsee's suggestion in favour of Rao Bahadur Pai, but may I further say that the said gentleman should now give up his title of "Rao Bahadur" in deference to public views on the subject; as Brother Pai is coming out to serve the public, he shou'd be of the public, in the public and for the public and no longer style himself before them as a *Rao Bahadur*.

I will further suggest to my colleague on the Bombay Humanitarian League, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta to take up the "cattle problem," if he is elected, as I am sure he will be. I trust he will not mind this apparently small but valuable suggestion, which means the question of the preservation of our cattle wealth, from the economic point of view.—Yours etc.

CHHAGNLAL P. NANAVATY.
Bombay Humanitarian League.
309 shroff Bazar,
Bombay, 12th Jan. 12.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Mr. S. S. Mehta who is a candidate from the D. Ward in the forthcoming Municipal election, writes:—

Municipal elections denote chiefly the faith that electors have in their representatives elected for entry into the Corporation. That faith is no other than a firm confidence in the corporators to do useful public service in their respective seats. In view of this fact it is hardly advisable to discuss whether a candidate is rich or poor, whether he is endowed and equipped with qualifications including capability for political stratagems, and also whether he is a Co-operator or a Non-co-operator. If he has sufficient knowledge and sufficient zeal for doing the work for which he has been elected to represent the rate payers of his Ward, he can be regarded as a fit candidate deserving even without trial but easily and smoothly the solid vote and hearty support of his electors. I am no [illegible] referring to myself and beg to add for the knowledge of electors in D. Girgaum Ward that upto now public service was being done in the field of literature and philosophy, as well as in the field of commerce and industry; but now a sustained effort is to be made by giving a more practical and tangible shape to the matter of public service, with which familiarity extends over a period of ten full years in this city. It is indisputable that if a fresh favourable opportunity of rendering service with unflagging zeal would be offered by electors, it will be utilized with due gratefulness in the course of holding a seat in the Municipal Corporation. The satisfaction arises from a close and deep study of Municipal and proceedings of many places of the civilised world, as also from a continued service of society done during the last decade. In safeguarding public interests favour or disfavour, popular esteem for public censure will be unhesitatingly set aside; and when the fight on the Municipal platform between capitalists and labourers including wage earning classes is long and tough the interests of the people including the latter will be carefully guarded and promoted, in discharging the honest duty of a corporator. In brief, when a man is endowed with a clear vision and has a wide and liberal outlook on citizen's life and doings that need not be any consideration of clan or creed or caste or party social or political, in the act of giving votes in his favour.

FIRE IN QUEEN MILL.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS 20,000.

Yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, a fire broke out in a cotton godown situated in the Queen Mill, Delisle Road. A stranger, on noticing smoke emanating from a part of the godown raised an alarm. Immediately the fire-brigade authorities were communicated with and in consequence of which the Chinchpogly and Byculla Fire Engines hurried to the scene. In the meantime the flames spread throughout the godown and the adjoining building was also threatened. But fortunately the adjoining building was saved from the fire by the Fire Brigade. The fire was brought under control in about an hour.

The cause of the fire is not known. The damage to the cotton godown is estimated at Rs. 20,000 which is covered by insurance.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.

The ballot held on Monday in the rooms of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the current year resulted in the re-election of Mr. J. A. Kay, of Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co Limited.

MR. GOVINDJI VASANJI.

PROSECUTION CAS EOVER

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

At the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Newby charged Mr. Govindji Vasanji with rioting and being a member of unlawful assembly on the 17th of November last during H. R. H. the Prince of Wales visit in Bombay.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution while Mr. Govindji declined to defend himself.

There was a big crowd of Mr. Govindji's friend and relatives waiting for his arrival long before the Court time. There were, also many Parsis who had come to witness the proceedings as a Parsi lady and several Parsis were going to give evidence and the case had naturally excited considerable interest. Mr. Govindji was brought in a motor lorry at 11-20 a.m. along with other prisoners who took his seat in Court on the floor in a squatting position along with the common felons.

MRS. PLUMBER EXAMINED.

The first witness was Mrs. Dinbai Cowasji Plumber, who, in examination of Mr. Finan said she was a married woman and lived with her husband on the accused's shop on the fourth floor. She remembered 17th of November last. She returned after seeing the procession of the Prince at her house at 11-45 a.m. When she got at her house she saw a crowd of persons with sticks in their hands. The crowd used to surround persons and assault them; viz., Parsis, Christians and those who were English dress. She saw the accused urging persons in the crowd to assault persons. This continued till 1-30 p.m. when the police arrived. Trams were coming from Dhobi Talao side only. The crowd used to assault the tram cars and compel the people to get out. Five or 6 tram cars were pulled up like this. Private carriages and hack victories were similarly held up. She noticed a Parsi lady with a child in a victoria which was held up by the crowd. The accused urged the crowd to pull the passengers out. As there was roof beneath she could not see what happened to them later on. The glass windows of the tram cars were smashed. The drivers of the carriages were also assaulted. The headgear of several persons were removed which included that of a Christian priest. The accused had no stick in his hand. Opposite to witness' house only two shops were open which were forced to close She did not know whether the accused shop was open or closed as there was a big crowd in front of the shop.

Mr. Finan:—What happened in the night?

Witness:—Stones were thrown at our house by the crowd.

Magistrate:—How is it relevant Mr. Finan? Because the accused's shop is there it does not mean that the shop is responsible for throwing stones. There is no evidence that the accused took part in stone throwing at night.

Continuing witness said that the accused was standing with a newspaper in his hand and inciting others to assault. When the Police arrived accused told the crowd to clear away in the Sohani's stables opposite and she did not know where the accused went.

Asked whether he wanted to cross examine the witness, accused said he would make a statement later on. He did not wish to cross-examine anybody.

His Worship said this was an opportunity for him to defend himself. If he did not help himself nobody would help him.

Cursetji Beramji examined by Mr. Finan said he was a retired man from Ceylon. He was formerly a Superintendent of Float in the harbour. On the 17th of November last he saw a crowd of 60 or 70 persons molesting a Parsi lady with a child with her. He noticed that the horse had been unharnessed and the driver assaulted. A Parsi gentleman in 'tenta' went to the assistance of the lady and brought her on the footpath. He could not say what happened to the lady afterwards. He noticed the crowd forcing Parsis and Christians to remove their headgear. The tram cars on both the sides were stopped. He saw passengers coming out from the tram cars. His sister-in-law who was standing by pointed out the accused and said it was a pity a learned man like Govindji was leading a mob. He was in full white and had some paper in his right hand and by left hand he used to direct the crowd to Parsis and Christians when they were coming. The crowd were holding the motor and hack traffic. Two motor cars with Parsis were stopped. They beat the hoods with sticks and forced the occupants to come out. One motor car was forced to go to Dady Seth Agiary Lane. He saw the hat of a Goanese priest thrown off. He saw a batch of Police men coming at about 12-30 and the crowd moved towards a stable called Suntoke's stable. As soon as the Police went they again returned and renewed their assaults till 3 p.m. He remained with his brother, when the disturbance was going on.

No cross-examination.

Magistrate:—Mr. Finan did you trace the lady who was pulled out of the hack victoria?

Mr. Finan (after consultation with Mr. Newby):—No, sir.

Glory Furtado then said he was on duty as a member of auxiliary Force on the 17th of November last. After duty a little after 12 noon he returned home. He came by tram car as far as Chira Bazar. He saw several cars stopped. He, therefore, alighted and walked on foot. He was in his uniform. A crowd gathered round him and asked him to remove his hat. He refused, so they tried to force his hat to remove and he resisted. He walked about 20 yards further and a sudden attack was made on him. He fell on the ground. He picked up his helmet. Another attempt was made to knock it out when some person came to his assistance and helped him to go home. The crowd consisted of 30 or 40 persons. He heard some one say "Take off your hat and you will go unmolested." He turned round and recognized the man whom he knew before. Here witness identified Mr. Govindji.

The accused was on the footpath. He did not see accused doing anything besides this. He was on the road for about 2 or 3 minutes.

No cross-examination.

Joseph Baretto then said he was residing in Doobergully and was employed on a "jahaj." On 17th of November last at 12 noon he had been to the corner of the road to a washing company to take his clothes. When he came out he found a crowd of 400 to 500. The accused was addressing the crowd to remove the hats of Parsis and Christians. He noticed one of their priests going along the road and some of the crowds removing his hat and pulling him on the road. The hat was thrown on the road. There was one Church. He remembered the day when the to the crowd and told them not to molest the priest, picked up the hat and returned it to the priest. He remained standing and Carlus Machado accompanied the priest as far as the Dabul Church. He also saw a Christian in soldier's uniform being molested. Machado saw him and brought him to the chawl. Witness here identified last witness Furtado). There were many empty tram cars standing on the road. He did not see anything done to the tram cars. He was on the road for 15 minutes. The sweetmeat seller whom he saw in the crowd was the accused.

No cross-examination.

Rev. Anannstase Lewis then said he was a Roman Catholic priest attached to Dabul Church. He remembered the day when the Prince arrived. He had been to see the Prince at Cox and Company. He left Cox and Company at 11 a.m. and was returning by Girgaum Road. He saw people running and tram cars stopped. A shop-keeper named Vaz told him not to go further. He went in the shop and remained there for 15 minutes.

His Worship:—Mr. Finan, have you called Vaz as a witness.

Mr. Finan:—No, sir.

Continuing witness said he found a big crowd on the road near Dookerwady. A person from the crowd asked him to remove his hat, but he took no notice and began to walk. Two persons came up and tried to hold his hat but in spite of his effort his hat was snatched away. As he did not know the language he stopped. A Christian by the name of Machado came up and spoke something to the crowd and restored the hat. He was then allowed to go. That Christian did not accompany him. Nothing else was done to him besides removing his hat.

Mr. Finan.—How many men were in the crowd.

Witness.—About 1,000.

Continuing witness said he was attached to the Dabul Church for the last one year. He did not know anybody in the crowd.

Carlos Machado, said he was a Commission Agent and resided in Dookergully. He remembered 17th of November last. Between 11-30 and 12.30 that day, he was in a dhobi shop. He had two other companions. One of them said that a padri's hat was thrown off the road. He went to the crowd, folded his hands and told them not to assault the "padri." He picked up the hat and gave it to the "padri." There were 40 or 50 people in the crowd. He identified the accused from the crowd. The accused was standing on the road in front of his shop. He did not see anything done by the accused. After he left the "padri" he saw a person in military uniform being fondled about by the crowd. He went among them, reprimanded the crowd and took the man away to his house. Trams on both the sides were held up. He was on the road for about 15 or 20 minutes.

No cross-examination.

Dinshaw Sorabji Dastoor said he was a plan maker, and resided near Wadia's Fire Temple. He remembered the 17th of November last. He was at Bombay Municipality and returned in a hack victoria to Dhobi Talao by Girgaon Road. When he got to Chira Bazar he heard some noise from Fanaswadi, he therefore went there. He saw there non-co-operators.

Magistrate.—How do you know they were non-co-operators

Witness:—They had white dress.

Magistrate:—Parsis also put on white dress!

Witness:—They had white caps.

Continuing witness said the crowd holding up tram cars and passengers were pulled out. He warned Parsis and Christians returning from Dhobi Talao side not to go further, because Christians and Parsis of all sections were molested. The crowd was over 50 or 60. He recognized Govindji Vasanji. He was standing in the midst of the crowd and directing attack on motor cars, Parsis and Christians. Witness was observing from distance two or three stones struck witness on the leg. He remained on the road till the police came at about 1.15 p.m. The crowd moved to the stable opposite which once belonged to Dadabhai Keravala.

No cross-examination.

Sorabji Edulji Patel said he was a merchant and resided at Dhobi Talao. On the 17th of November last he was standing on the balcony of his house. He noticed a crowd of 40 or 50 near the accused's shop. He saw the accused shouting, "maro, maro,"' He stood for a few minutes and being frightened went home. The tram cars were stopped. While he was there he did not see anybody assaulted.

Magistrate:—You said, Govindji shouted, "Maro, maro," whom to the air? Did you see anybody there?

Witness.—No sir, I did not see anybody, you know.

Magistrate:—I know nothing. Don't say you know. (Laughter).

Dhunjibhoy Cowasji Metarwala then said he was an Asstt. Master in the New High School and lived at Charni Road. He had been to see Royal procession on the 17th of November last. On returning home he saw tram-cars being attacked by some Hindus in Khaddar. They had sticks in their hands and threw stones. The stones struck the side of the tram car. Subsequently when he stood on the foot board he saw accused, who asked him to get down. Witness asked accused as one of the leaders of N.C.O. to use his influence and allow the cars to pass on. He said he was sorry he could not do anything. He was standing on the road. Witness was disgusted at the accused's answer and told him "you people want Swaraj and is this the way you will administer justice!" While he was conversing with the accused nothing happened and no injury was done to passengers of his tram car. Nobody interfered with the tram car passengers.

Magistrate (to Mr. Govindji) Do you want to ask any question of your school master.

Mr. Govindji:—I have already asked him many questions when in the school. (laughter).

Nowrowjee Dhunjibhai Karaka then said on the noon of the 17th of November last he was walking along the road near Chira Bazar. He saw tram cars held up. He noticed the accused in a motor car with 3 or 4 others. They got down. The motor car had stood on the foot board of the tram car and told the passengers not to be frightened and get down. Accused then told the crowd "maro." All the passengers got down. But nobody was assaulted. The crowd then went to the dispensary of Dr. Alban and threw stones there. Somebody from the dispensary removed the Union Jack. The crowd consisted of boys. Witness saw a gharry with a Parsi lady who was asked to get down. He then went to his factory. He was on the road 8 or 10 to 15 minutes.

No cross-examination.

Gangadhar Balaji Manker, then said he was Sub-Inspector of Police at Princess Street Police Station. He arrested the accused on 18-12-21 at 9.45 at the entrance of Bhau Jiwanji Lane at Girgaum Road. After his arrest the accused produced certain cuttings of the "Bombay Chronicle." Consequently he sent for Mr. D. C. Metarwala and recorded his statement. After he heard the statement of witnesses he made inquiries as to the person who owned the stable. His enquiry showed that it belonged to Mr. Omar Sohani

At this stage, Mr. Finan closed his case.

When asked to make his statement Mr. Govindji said, before he made his statement he wanted to say a word in regard to some papers that the police had taken possession of, during the search in his house. These papers, he requested the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate to order the police to hand him over and he was pleased to order Deputy Inspector Sampson to deliver the said papers the same day afternoon when he was placed before the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate. But up to this time he had received nothing. He sent a letter to Inspector Newby from jail but no answer was vouchsafed nor were the papers sent. These papers Mr. Govindji said were material to his case.

His Worship ordered Mr. Finan to hand over the papers in question, which being done, Mr. Govindji made the following statement:—

MR. GOVINDJI'S STATEMENT.

1. I mean no disrespect either to your Worship or to this Court; none the less I cannot help stating that I have no confidence in the impartiality of the Court's working under the authority of the existing Government of India in cases of a political character. Moreover as a non-violent non-co-operator I am precluded by the resolutions of the All-India Congress Committee and the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress from entering upon my defence. Accordingly I am calling no witness and will content myself with a declaration before God and man that I am wholly innocent of the charges that have been made against me.

2. On the 21st day of November 1921 I made the following statement to Mahatma Gandhi regarding my movements on the 17th and 18th of November last. I reproduce that statement herein below and make it a part of my statement before this Court.

"Mr. Govindji Vassanji's Explanation.

Mahatma Gandhi has received the following letter from Mr. Govindji Vassanji in reply to a letter addressed by the former:—

Dear Mahatmaji,

I am in receipt of your letter and have come here myself to reply to it. My relations with the Parsis are so intimate that I can never be capable of using any violence towards them. With God as my witness I say before you that I have not torn the foreign Sari of the person of a single Parsi sister. I instigated none to put out the lights of the Fire Temple. I never asked nor incited anybody to do violence to any Parsi brother or sister. I am prepared to reply to whatever would be produced against me. Now I relate to you what happened to me. That will make it more clear, if necessary that I had not the slightest opportunity to do any act of violence.

On the morning of 17th instant, I attended the meeting at Elphinstone Road. After the meeting was dispersed at about 12 noon I came to Gaiwady in Mr. Dayadas Narayandas' carriage. While I was on my way home from there, I could see a crowd of about 100 persons near my shop at the corner of Dadyshet Agiari Lane molesting the Parsis and other foreign clad passers-by. The storm was in full blast and eye-witnessed occupants of two carriages also being molested. I tried my level best to dissuade the mob but to no purpose I, therefore, walked back a few steps, and cautioned the carriages coming towards the scene that there was danger ahead and that they should turn back. I succeeded in turning back three carriages with Parsis in them and one occupied by Hindu ladies. The rioters, thereafter, turned their attention towards the tram cars. I took the hint and put the conductors and the occupants of the tram cars on their guard and warned the Parsis occupying the tram cars that as the crowd was bent on mischief they should take another way. Thereupon a number of Parsi brothers and sisters left the cars and walked away. At this stage a Parsi named Netarwala who was my tutor got excited and asked me in loud tones if we were going to conduct Swarajya in that fashion. I said in reply that those persons were ignorant and were not non-co-operators. But he was evidently in bad temper. I tried to get the phone to send an information to Mahatmaji about the incident but I was overmet with the reply "No reply." Then I went home and stayed there till 6 in the evening with Swami Akhandanand and my friend D. Lakhmidas. At 6 I left my place and went to Gymkhana and returned home at nine. I passed the whole night at home. The next day, i.e., Friday I left home at 8 in the morning and after seeing my friends in connection with the meeting of the Indian Merchants Chamber, returned home at 12 noon. I had visited none of my shops then, nor talked to any Parsi lady or gentleman. After breakfast I rested for half an hour and again left my place and went direct to the office of Sir Lakhmidas Tairsee in the Fort at 1 o'clock. I was with him there till 6. Thereafter, I took the Flora Fountain tram for getting back home. When the car reached the Princess Street corner a Parsi fellow passenger asked me to get out of the tram as I had a white cap on, for he said a crowd of 200 Parsis at the place was belaboring the white capwallas. I immediately got down and stopped for about half an hour in the dispensary of Mr. Juhaporia. On then informed that the Kalbadevi side was quiet I went via Kalbadevi to Kolbhat lane. At the end of the lane, I saw Mr. Dayashanker Damodar who on seeing me said a strange report about me was going among the Parsis. That was the first time I heard that somebody had spread false rumours about me. Mr. Pallonji Daruwalla whose liquor shop is near by was a witness to this. He offered to accompany me and assured me that no Parsi would molest me in the least. We, three, then turned back and came to the Dadyshet Agiari Lane by the Kalbadevi Road. There we saw several persons engaged in breaking open some shops. All three of us tried to dissuade them, but far from listening to us they threatened to pelt stones at us. Whilst we were still busy in this connection, two British Officers with about 100 sepoys from the opposite side suddenly rushed on us, and began brandishing their lathis at will. We fell easy victims to their attack. We received about 16 blows, some of which were directed on our heads. One or two of these broke my head and blood began streaming out. The other strokes were distributed all over the body. I fainted and lay on the ground. In the confusion of the moment we could not help each other. At the place where I was lying one Mr. Mehta, a Parsi gentleman came and supported me. He took me to the adjoining fire temple where he thought my wounds would be dressed. They were thinking of nursing me. But the Parsis dissuaded them from treating one who was a Hindu, and Mr. Mehta therefore, took me further on when he was joined by about six Hindus. All of them now bore me on with great care to the house of the photographer Mr. Kirtikar who lived just next door to my old shop at the corner. Mr. Kirtikar accorded immediate help, and stopped the flow of blood by an application of French polish. I was unconscious; but recovered my senses after cold water was poured on my head. Mr. Mehta in his kindness accompanied me quite upto my place. I am highly obliged to this Parsi gentleman as also to Mr. Pallonji, Mr. Mehta stays in Sir Jeejeebhoy Buildings at Thakurdwar. When treated by Dr. Trilokekar. Since then I was confined to bed and have been suffering from pain caused by wounds. To-day Doctors Deshmukh and Ramniklal Mehta examined the wounds and dressed them. Feeling a little relieved, with great difficulty I have come here to make matters clear personally to you. I am entirely innocent and have fully observed every item of non-violent non-co-operation. All the rumours about me among the Parsis as well as all the charges levelled against me are groundless. I hope that the Parsi community would be satisfied with this explanation.

GOVINDJI VASSANJI.

Bombay, 21st November 1921.

I have nothing to add to or to take away from the above statement which is an absolutely truthful version of the facts as they happened.

3. It is significant that although my friend Mr. Vaikunth A. Desai made a public challenge in the "Jame-i-Jamshed" of 22nd November 1921, to anybody who had any personal knowledge of the truth of the allegations made against me to come forward to prove them not one man was forthcoming until my arrest nearly a month after the riots. Also Dr. Melhishah Pavri and Mr. Pijam the Editor of the "Jame-i-Jamshed" called for evidence in support of the vague rumours and allegations that were afloat about me in their community but it is significant that none was received in reply to their appeal.

I repeat that I am innocent The case against me is concocted by the Police at the instigation of designing persons—who prefer to remain in the background out of vindictiveness for my work in political field and if for this I am to be punished I accept such punishment with gratitude as fitting wages, and thank you for being the medium through which I receive them.

The paper referred to was the letter written by Mahatma Gandhi to Mr. Govindji asking explanation from him in regard to the allegations advanced against him by the Parsis

His Worship at the end of the statement asked Mr. Govindji if he phoned to Mahatma Gandhi about the riot why did he not phone to the Police also? Mr. Govindji replied, it did not strike him.

His Worship framed charge against the accused for rioting and being a member of unlawful assembly to which he pleaded not guilty. He did not wish to address the Court nor desired to call witnesses.

His Worship then reserved judgment till Monday next.

Mr. Govindji here requested His Worship that he may be allowed to go to jail in a victoria as he was not well which was allowed. He then asked 15 minutes to see his family which request was granted.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Swami Satyadev's lecture on "Lord Buddha the Prince of Peace," at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road 6-30 p.m.

English mail steamer Caledonia, with the mails of December 29, expected at 11 a.m. on Friday.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

VAKEEL.—On the 7th January 1922 in Paris the wife of Mr. Jehangir H. Vakeel of a daughter.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Mail Steamer Delta which has on board the outward mails of the 14th instant arrived at Port Said on Thursday the 12th instant.

"SHREE BAPDEO" ANNUAL FAIR.

The Annual Fair of "Shree Bapdeo" at Shamshet Street begins from to-day (Friday) and will last till the 15th instant.

"THE MODERATE."

"The Moderate" is the title of a new Anglo-Gujarati fortnightly for which Mr. S. B. Dave has filed the declaration. It is a very small paper. Its first issue will be out to-morrow (Saturday).

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

A LECTURE AT BANDRA.

Under the auspices of the above Committee, a public lecture will be delivered by Swami Satya deo to-morrow (Saturday) at 9 p.m. at the New Rangari Chawl, Khar Road, Bandra. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

"THE CREED OF THE CONGRESS."

A public meeting will be held at Ville Parle under the auspices of the Ville Parle Congress Committee to-day at 9-30 p.m. at Laxmi Chowk, when Swami Satyadev will deliver a lecture on "The Creed of The Congress."

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Dr. Peshatan S. G. Dubash, will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Subject:—"Psychology and Philosophy of Dreams."

The Lecture is open to the public and seats will be reserved for ladies.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MANDVI.

Under the Auspices of the Mandvi Dist. Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day, (Friday), at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Jain Mahajan—Wadi, Khadak Mandvi, when Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will deliver a public lecture on the "National Volunteer Corps and Indians." Sjt. V. J. Patel will Preside. Special arrangements will be made for ladies.

MESSAGE OF THE CONGRESS.

LECTURE BY SWAMY SATYADEV.

Swamy Satyadev delivered a lecture at Matunga in the compound of the Firoj Building, last Wednesday under the auspices of the Matunga Congress Committee. Swamiji, having been introduced by Mr. G. Nensy delivered his address in Hindi.

Swamiji expained at length that nations like individuals, had certain missions to fulfil and duties to discharge. This they can do only if they are free to take their own line of action, unfettered by extraneous influence. Freedom of will is a paramount essential for the unfolding of potential powers of a nation. As an instance, he cited that they had to contribute their quota to the world's knowledge Her rich past entitled India to take her due share in the future embellishment of learning in all its phases. It was for that that Swaraj is necessary. Quoting Seeley he said subjection is the grossest of all the evils a native succumbs to. In working out the destiny people must be prepared to pay the price. Continuing the speaker said they were still far from having fulfilled their appointed mission whatever it was, and until they were on fair way to do it, and not till then, can the subject for freedom be made a matter for argument. In spite of foreign domination India or the East generally had succeeded in preaching its mission and if they had done so in part, while under tutelage they might do still more when free. The Swamiji explained what he meant by "free." He contrasted the aggrandising notions of freedom current in the West which know only the argument of force—notions regarding the 'survival of the fittest with those prevalent in the East where freedom means Peace for all.

The Swamiji traced the progress of the idea of freedom since its origin. He deprecated the methods that were adopted in bygone years saying that the mirage of a false freedom had led them astray till non-violence came to be inseparably blended with the idea that Swaraj should be attained with the force not of matter but of spirit. That was essentially the ideal of the East as opposed to that of the West.

Concluding Swami Satyadev took exception to Mahatma Gandhi's latest pronouncement in the "Young India," on Independence. While lending him complete support in his policy and programme Swamiji objected to Mahatma's calling it "religiously unlawful" to insist on independence. Swamiji said the demand for Independence, could not be called "vindictive and petulant."

After the Speaker had replied to a couple of questions from the audience a vote of thanks terminated the proceedings.

TREATMENT IN THE JAIL.

Interviewed by a friend Mr. Govindji said he was treated very kindly by the jail authorities. He had nothing to complain. He was allowed to read "Jame-i-Jamshed" only. From to-day he will request the jail authorities to give him jail food only and will discontinue his home supply.

NEW BOOKS.

LANGUAGE OF THE HEART.

"The fire of suffering has brought forth some fine thoughts clothed in beautiful language. I must confess that I have seen nothing like it before in all the pondrous speeches and addresses which has tickled our ears or delighted our intellect.

"Whether one looks at Lalaji's manifesto, Pandit Motilalji's message, or Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad's, one cannot fail to be struck with their beauty. But no one has been more touching, more fervent, more prolific than the President-elect (C. R. Das). He has poured forth short crisp messages that have come straight from the heart"—*So writes Mahatma Gandhi in "Young India" under date 22nd December.*

By a happy coincidence Messrs. Ganesh & Co., have just brought out a collection of all the Messages delivered by several ardent non-co-operators, from the time of the historic arrest of Moulana Mohamed Ali upto the present date under the title of

THE PILGRIMS' MARCH.

The book includes the messages of Mahatma Gandhi to his countrymen and his answer to the Viceroy's challenge, dated the 24th December and opens with a foreword by Mr. D. G. Upson of the "Bombay Chronicle." The book contains the messages of the following patriots among others:—

(1) Mahatma Gandhi.
(2) Moulana Mohamed Ali.
(3) Dr. Kitchlew.
(4) Moulana Shaukat Ali.
(5) Mother of Ali Brothers.
(6) Lala Lajpat Rai.
(7) Jitendralal Banerjee.
(8) C. R. Das.
(9) Mrs. Das (Basanti Devi).
(10) Aga Mohomed Safdar.
(11) Pandit Motilal Nehru.
(12) Jawharlal Nehru.
(13) Mrs. Motilal Nehru.
(14) Dr. Sir P. C. Ray.
(15) Shyam Sundar Chakraburty.
(16) Mrs. Sarojini Devi.
(17) Hiralal Gandhi.
(18) B. N. Sasmal.
(19) Moulana Abul Kalam Azad.
(20) Moulana Abdul Bari.
(21) Seth Chotani.
(22) Mr. Patel.
(23) Prof. T. L. Vaswani.
(24) Mr. Asafali.
(25) Mr. Yakub Hasan.
(26) Lala Shankar Lal
(27) Mr. M. A. Jinnah.
(28) S. Srinivasa Ayangar.
(29) C. Rajagopalacharlar.
(30) Duggirala Gopalakrishnayya.
(31) Babu Bagavan Das.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, January 13, 1922.

TOWARDS SANITY.

Since nothing has transpired to indicate that the Sikhs in the Punjab have abated a jot from their demands relative to the control and management of their Gurdwaras, one can only interpret the latest move on the part of the local authorities as a definite climb-down The Government appear to have been only too glad to profit by the opportunity afforded by the notice of a motion in the Legislative Council to effect thei retreat with as good a grace as was possible in the circumstances. But, however cleverly camouflaged, the fact of the climb-down itself cannot be concealed from the eyes of the public nor will the moral of the incident be lost upon them.

That Punjab officialdom was o the point of surrender was known to many and the fact became only too painfully evident to the public when, in a Press communique issued last week, it announced that it was prepared to surrender, temporarily but unconditionally, the keys of the treasury of the Golden Temple to the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee with a view to permit the celebration of the birthday of Shree Guru Govind Singh with due ceremonies. But the Committee rightly refused to avail itself of the temporary offer of the keys, on the ground that the Government had no right to impose any conditions whatever regarding them and that if Government wished to surrender them they should do so for all time The Committee having refused to receive the keys, the ceremonies at the Temple could not be performed in their entirety and Sikh feeling throughout the province must have naturally been highly incensed at the attitude of the Government. The Government, also, seem to have realised by now that the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, whom they affected to despise, is too representative and influential a body to be crushed or ignored by them. The Committee is the only body which, in the estimation of the vast majority of the Sikhs, not only in the Punjab, but throughout India, is rightfully entitled to the control and management of the Sikh shrines. Official interference in a matter which is entirely the concern of the Sikhs and which is, moreover, a wholly religious affair, was foolish and high-handed in the extreme. The recent prosecutions of Sikh leaders constituted in the eyes of the community, as well as of the non-Sikh public, religious persecution of a dangerous type, threatening the very foundations of Sikh society and the amicable relations prevailing between the community and the Government. It is reassuring to find that the Punjab Government have realised the folly of their ways and have retraced their steps betimes.

The decision to release all the Sikh prisoners convicted and sentenced under the Seditious Meetings Act is welcome but we do not think that complete reconciliation of the Sikh community will be possible till all the political prisoners, including Baba Gurdit Singh, the editors of "Akali" and other Sikh journalists and leaders, now in jail with or without trial, are released. There can be no excuse at this time of day for the further detention in jail of Baba Gurdit Singh without trial. The Punjab Government ought to release him forthwith, as also others convicted for political offences. Unless this is done we do not think that the disaffection among the Sikhs, which the Punjab Government now appear to be anxious to see pass away, will disappear as a result of their present step. Again, since Government have seen the wisdom of releasing Sikhs convicted under the Seditious Meetings Act, they cannot with any propriety continue to detain in jail Lala Lajpatrai and other Punjab leaders who have been imprisoned under the same Act. What is sauce for the goose must be sauce for the gander. The commutation of their sentences to "simple" imprisonment will not matter in the least to them, since punishment, heavy or simple, is the same to them, or rather, whatever leniency is shown to them in particular will be felt by them as an insult to their patriotism since they do not desire that any such partiality should be shown towards them, while their brethren of humble status continue to be harshly treated. If, therefore, the Punjab Government imagine that either Lala Lajpatrai and his co-workers or their countrymen will be pleased with the "mercy" shown to the former, they are mistaken. The Lalaji and his colleagues have fully counted the cost of their patriotism and do not wish to bargain over it. As they have themselves told the Court, they would have been much better pleased if the maximum penalty had been awarded to them, if the Court was not prepared to believe in their innocence. The Government's "leniency", therefore, is miscalculated and is bound to fail in achieving its purpose. If their policy is to be frankly and couragously honest, they ought to release the leaders unconditionally as they have released the Sikh prisoners. Their complete surrender in the case of the Sikhs, is, however, an indication of the return to sanity in their counsels.

THE WOMEN'S PART.

Bombay's women are the most beautiful in India. This may seem a rash and dogmatic assertion but we believe it to be true. It may be that the greater emancipation of women in Bombay allows a mere man to see them in greater numbers in this city's streets and that, hence, the number of those who are beautiful appear to him greater than in other cities of India. But we are inclined to the opinion with whose rash expression we opened this article. India is a land of beautiful women though the types vary so greatly. There is a quality of restful beauty in the Bengalee maiden which is in contrast with the vivid allure of a Sindi girl or the exquisite daintiness of a Kashmeri beauty. There is a delicate piquancy all its own in the clear-eyed Gujarati face, while the slant eyes and gypsy features of a slim-handed Muslim maiden are a poem. But to each must be adjudged beauty of the shreerest. He were a skilled debater indeed, who could prove that the white mystery of a lotus in a Bengal pool had in it more of the essence of beauty than that which flushed the petals of a rose in some old-time garden of Oudh. Nor is there more loveliness in a delicate jasmine bloom than lurks in the pallid sinister allure of the *dhatura* flower. Similarly with India's womanhood—they are among the world's most beautiful flowers from the tall slenderness of a Pathan girl at Kohat to the immature fairy beauty of some gorgeously attired Hindu bride in Madras. But despite the foregoing, we do not retract our statement that Bombay's women are the most beautiful in India. For Bombay's womanhood is cosmopolitan and as varied in its types as are the women of India. One charm India's women have in common—they are feminine. The purity of childhood looks out of their eyes—even when those eyes flash to mischief or to conquest. And this is because the East not being hypocritical has remained innocent—a cryptic utterance but one which can be expounded. This light has fled from the eyes of many of their sisters in the West—driven therefrom by the growth of materialism which, allied to hypocrisy, makes women as well as men obviously calculating. Yes, Bombay and India's women are an asset of whose beauty the nation need be very proud.

And now we will reverse the saying to handsome does as handsome is. None can look on the loveliness of so many human beings and deem that their beauty is merely physical. To do this is to deny that they had beauty. For the woman whose soul is dead—whose mind is dull—can have no beauty. The final touch which gives beauty is the lighting of a flame in the heart whose flicker animates the outward form—as though a flame burns behind heavily-frosted glass. Without this touch the most perfect features would have no beauty. Granting then that the minds and hearts of India's and Bombay's women are beautiful, we come by way of a long preamble to the question of their work for India. The tenderness that softens their eyes must surely owe something to sorrow for India. The high spirit that speaks from every line of a lovely face must surely cherish ambition for India's future. We are convinced that if Bombay's and India's women have not hitherto been too prominent in political work it is because they have not been given sufficient opportunity. Some, indeed, may not yet be aware of the true facts of India's struggle for freedom—but we doubt if these are many. The humbler among our sisters—and there is all of beauty in their faces too—are, pehaps, too preoccupied with the day's toil to help. But every woman in India can do one thing infinitely more capably than a man. She can advocate India's cause in the home. Nothing inspires a man to courage in patriotism more than the approval of the women of his house. It adds a holiness and a romance to the struggle which are very tangible and encouraging things. And if Bombay's women are the most beautiful in India it follows they must lead their sisters in giving expression to, and proof of, the beauty of character which lights each perfect face and gives grace to each slender form. It is their part to steel the heart of the waverer, to laugh him—yea even to taunt—him out of hesitation and fear. Nothing sees falsity or hypocrisy clearer than a woman's intuition. None weigh less the consequences of honest action translating honest belief than do women. None scorn more utterly present discomfort or deprivation or pain borne in a good cause. For woman is braver than man. With a land of beautiful women inspiring and encouraging the men of the nation, who can doubt that *Swaraj* is near? And we will be very surprised indeed if Bombay's women by their leadership do not bear out the dogmatic assertion with which we opened this article.

Notes of the Day

"Coolness and Courage."

In the list of recipients of the King's Police Medal on New Year's Day, the name of "Sub-Inspector S. Bhagappa of Dharwar" figures. Few, who were unaware of the full name of the hero of the Dharwar tragedy, would have suspected that it was our friend Shivlingappa who was the fortunate (?) individual who had been singled out by a benign Government for this conspicuous honour. But it turns out that it is really he who has been "rewarded" in this manner for his memorable services. As could be seen from a report we published the other day, the signal honour conferred upon him has added considerably to Shivlingappa's official "status," at least in his own estimation, and if his "masterful" talents are given full scope for display and development, he may before long surpass his present record and blossom into a pillar of the Empire entitling him to the higher honours, which must be already dangling before his mental vision. We do not know whom to congratulate more, whether Shivlingappa on the "reward" he has won or the Bombay Government on their courage in anticipating the verdict of the Bombay High Court, which is shortly going to hear the appeals in the Dharwar case. Since the above was written we find the following official statement of reasons given in the "Government of India Gazette"—reproduced in the local Government "Gazette" yesterday—justifying the award of the medal to Shivlingappa:—

"He displayed coolness and courage during the recent Dharwar riot, which took place on the 1st July, 1921. He did not give the order to fire, until he and several of his men had been injured. Had he not done so it is practically certain that some of the policemen would have been killed and houses would have been burnt down."

We now see that it is the Government of Bombay, more than Shivlingappa, who deserve to be congratulated on their "coolness and courage" in making the award.

Corrupt System.

We call the attention of our readers to the letters from Messrs. Baptista and Chaman hall published elsewhere. We were under the impression that in matters of corrupt practices, Sir Lloyd George would strive to keep his Government above the suspicion that they do not desire to put down corrupt practices with a heavy hand; This impression would be considerably undermined by making a Sarang try Sarangs for corrupt practices of the Sarang fraternity. We are amazed that this is exactly what has happened in Bombay. We should like to know wha made Bomby deviate from the example of Bengal in nominating a representative of the Seamen's Union on the Committee of Inquiry. We should like Councillors to inquire what part the Shipping Master, and the Licensed Brokers are asked to play by Government, and are actually playing, particularly in the matter of the witnesses who are appearing before them. We do not knew whether this inquiry is being held in *camera* or *coram publico* as we have had no intimation that the Committee in its peregrination had already arrived in Bombay for investigating a matter of such vital importance to seamen, which must affect discipline on board the steamers or lead to larceny of the goods of passengers by perpetuating a system whereby bad men get preference by lining the pockets of corrupt intermediaries. As this is a matter of International importance, it is the duty of Indian members of the Imperial and local legislatures to see that in the ethical standard, India does not fall below, but rises above, other nations.

Purified by N.-C.-O.

Dr. T. S. Rajan, Secretary of the Tamil Provincial Congress Committee, writes: "If any of our countrymen have still any doubt as to the purifying influence of the non-violent non-co-operation movement, I would earnestly invite them to peruse our office files which contain many letters received from respectable men who fell an easy victim to the cursed system which tolerates drink in society, but who were fortunately rescued from wretchedness and misery by the peaceful picketting by Congress workers. To mention only one instance Mr. A. K. K. of Vellore has expressed to us his indebtedness to the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi. He had almost wrecked his life and squandered all his property only a few months back, when the Congress saved him. He is now an enthusiastic Congress propagandist. In a letter which we received from him a few days back, he complains that Congress work is dull in Vellore and exhorts us to carry on picketting of foreign cloth, liquor and opium shops as rigorously as before."

Indian Students' Department.

The Report of the Indian Students' Department for 1920-21 makes a most strenuous but wholly unsuccessful attempt at justifying an institution which cannot possibly be loved by those for whose benefit it is ostensibly created. Para 24, page 9, tries, for example, to controvert a most frequent ground for resentment in the minds of Indian students, viz., that though this precious Department has assured them that no admission could be had to Oxford or Cambridge in spite of the fact that they submit their applications in the prescribed from and time, still going up to those centres of learning much later, and with no better recommendation than their personal protestation, they have obtained admission. All that Mr. Sen can say to this charge is: "It is useless to deny that this occasionally happens." But then why should a Department for Indian students be maintained at all in England? It cannot secure our students admission into highly coveted and exclusive universities, because, foorsooth, the heads of colleges are independent. It cannot get them entry to highly specialised workshops because the owners and managers are jealous of Indian talent becoming their rival in Indian market. And it will not be responsible for the morals of young men and women away from all home influences, because the students cannot admit the claim of these guardians and advisers to an intimate censorship over them, even assuming they were in a position to exercise such guardianship effectively. The Indian Legislative Assembly has done well in refusing to sanction the tour in India of the Indian Students' Committee as it is a tacit recognition of the utter futility of such committees, their investigations tours and reports. It is much to be desired that it would inquire more minutely,—now that the Indian Students' Department is under the High Commissioner for India, who is amenable, unlike the Secretary of State, to the Government of India,—into the utility of the heavy outlay for the Department in question which spent in 1920-21 for purely office charges £10469-9-2 and is budgeted to spend £10,300 in the current year, as against £18,500 expected to be spent on scholarships. While the latter is directly productive, the former, judging from all the testimony of past and present students in England, a sheer waste.

Bansda.

The administration report of Bansda State for the year 1920-21 presents some features of interest. At the close of the official year, the Raja Sahib spent, says the report, much of his time in touring his territories when the ryots were given free scope to approach him and represent their grievances. Rewards were granted, specially to the owners of cattle of good breed and in sound condition. The Raja Sahib showed his appreciation of the action of two Kaliparaj cultivators who had given up the baneful habit of drinking and thereby proved a good example to others of their class showing what material improvements can be effected in a cultivator's home by abstinence from the vice of intoxication. The Raja Sahib presented both the men with poshaks in a public durbar and this incident is of special interest, in view of the fact that income from liquor traffic is one of the major sources of the State's revenue. This is, however, not enough. The Raja Sahib must immediately take steps to stop this traffic altogether. The State is noted for its hot springs at Unai, a small station on the Bilimoria-Kala-Amba Railway. With the greater appreciation by the public of the treatment by the spring waters for rheumatic pains and chronic skin diseases, these springs are bound to prove more and more popular, and the State, realising it, has done much to look after the sanitation of the place and its other civic requirements.

FROM JAIL,

The following verses have been received from a political prisoner now in one of His Majesty's jails in India:—

1.
As I stand in my prison courtyard
And look up into the sky,
Where the swallows wheel and flutter
And a boy's kite soars on high—
Where, bank upon bank, the white clouds
Hang bright in the azure blue,
Where the winds of heaven blow freely
And life is clean and true.

2.
Then upon my restless spirit
There settles a peace divine,
Anigh I can feel Thy presence,
My hand seems clasped by Thine.
Away fade the walls that enclosed me,
And hushed is the sordid din,
Of clanking fetters and clanging gates
That oppressed and hemmed me in.

3.
The drooping wings of my spirit
Grow strong in Thy strength sublime,
And I rise and soar by Thy power
O'er the changing fields of Time—
The future lies spread before me
And, ah! I can clearly see
The web that Thy hand is spinning—
The things Thou hast said shall be.

4.
My heart with rapture is thrilling
As there spreads before my eyes
A vision of self-devotion,
A vision of sacrifice.
And Hark! down the wind is carried—
Its notes all clear and free—
The songs of the Sons of the Future—
A song of Equity.

5.
They sing as they march of Thy justice,
O Source and Goal of Life!
They began the end of the Selfish,
The end of war and strife.
And they marched with hearts undaunted,
By fetters or prison bars,
With loins girt up for justice,
And—their eyes fixed on stars.

6.
Gone is my dream, yet the prison
Irks me no more. Behold!
Its grim white walls are as marble,
Its bars are as bars of gold.
And I joy that God in His mercy
Hath granted this boon to me—
To march with the Sons of the Future
To suffer, dear Hind, for thee.

A CONVICT.

GERMAN KIOCHOW.

JAPAN'S TENTATIVE AGREEMENT TO WITHDRAW TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Jan. 12.

Washington.—The Japanese have tentatively agreed upon the withdrawal of their troops from the leasehold territory in German Kiochow and from the Shantung railway, on the condition that China furnishes adequate police protection. The Japanese have suggested that the withdrawal of railway guards should be treated separately from the withdrawal of other troops.

EGYPTIAN DISTURBANCES.

"RIOTERS" SENTENCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 10.

Cairo.—According to the Egyptian Press, twenty-seven rioters have been sentenced to sentences from six to nine months' imprisonment, and others to twenty-five strokes

JOINT CONFERENCE.

WHY FEEL DUBIOUS?

(BY BURJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.)

Thanks to the persistent efforts of Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Messrs. Jinnah, Jayakar, Natra-Jan that a Joint Conference of leaders of all shades of political opinion is at last arranged, and is coming off on next Saturday and Sunday in Bombay. There are many people, who are dubious about its success! Perhaps, they over-look the underlying object of this important Assemblage. It is in the first place to ascertain the points of agreement amongst the leaders of all parties, and to embody the same in a public statement. The second is to discuss the points of difference and to arrive at an equitable solution of the same.

Points At Issue.

There are six points at issue to-day; and these we shall deal with briefly:—

(1) The Punjab Tragedy.—There is almost an unanimity of opinion in this country, that

(a) Dyer and O'Dwyer should be tried; and

(b) Their pensions should be discontinued.

(c) That other officers involved in the Punjab atrocities should be removed at once.

(d) That the sufferers and survivors of those killed should be compensated.

(e) And that the political prisoners of the Martial Law period be released accordingly to the King's proclamation of December 1919.

The Turkish Treaty.—As regards the Treaty of Sevres, it is a noteworthy fact that not only have the Congress, the Khilafat Committee and the Moslem League pressed for its revision, but that the Par Central Association, Representative Europeans of the Legislative Council and Liberal Associations have also insisted on the Government to fulfil the pledge given by Mr. Lloyd George to the Moslems of India in January 1918.

Accordingly:—

(a) Constantinople must be evacuated by the Allied army.

(b) Thrace should be given up by Greece.

(c) And Smyrna should be evacuated by the Greeks. On these three points, it can be safely said that there is almost complete agreement amongst the leaders of all parties.

(3) Swaraj.—The next and the most important question is that of Swaraj, here the Moderates, the Liberals, the Co-operating Nationalists and the neutral Nationalist have demanded:—

(a) Full provincial autonomy without delay.

(b) An element of responsibility in the Central Government.

(c) And Pundit Malavya, in this connection, insists on having representativ Indians as Home Member, as Military Member, as finance Member and as Commerce and Industry Members and that without delay.

(d) And then within the next three or five years complete self-Government on Dominion lines.

(4) Swadeshi.—Here is another point on which leaders of all parties are unanimous that true Swadeshi is most essential for the industrial progress and material prosperity of India, and that its application on the widest possible scale is most desirable. To help Swadeshi fiscal autonomy is necessary there too Moderates and Nationalists are evidently unanimous.

(5) Prohibitory Orders.—Now the orders prohibiting the formation of Volunteer Corps and of holding public meetings are viewed by the majority of Moderates, Liberals and Nationalists as wholly unjustified.

(6) Arrests and Imprisonments. So are the wholesale arrests of leaders, workers and volunteers disapproved by the majority of Moderates and Nationalists. Thus on all the important questions of the day, there is a unanimity of opinion amongst the leaders of all shades of opinion in respect of the points enumerated above. But there are other.

Points For Discussion.

And they are pressed forward by Nationalists and Non-co-operators. Let us examine them briefly:—

(1) The Punjab Tragedy.—In relation to this, as also for the rest of India, the Nationalists have demanded a Declaration of Rights.

(2) The Khilafat Question.—Regarding this, the Khilafat Committees and Conferences, as also the Assemblages of Ulem demand in distinct terms.

(a) That the Jazirat-ul-Arab.

must be under the Suzereiguty of the Khalifa. And (b) That a plebiscite should be taken in Palestine, in Syria, etc., and the people should be allowed to choose their own ruler and their own system of Government. It is important to see the communications that have passed between Lord Hardinge and Maulana Abdul Bari in respect of the preservation of the Holy Places of Islam.

(3) Swaraj.—What the Great Gandhiji and the Congress want is not a substitution of a brown bureaucracy for a white bureaucracy; but that they want the present autocratic system to give place to a democratic system of administration, and that too without undue delay.

(4) Swadeshi.—Here Gandhiji and the Congress demand the boycott of foreign cloth, and insist on the use of hand-spun and hand-woven cloth.

(5) Prohibitory Orders.—The Congress is quite open to meet the Government if these Prohibitory Orders in respect of the formation of Volunteer Corps and holding of public meetings are withdrawn.

(6) Arrests and Imprisonments.—And provided further, that leaders and workers imprisoned and under trial and those convicted for the Fatwa at Karachi are released.

There should be no discussion and no waste of time on those points, whereon all are agreed. And as regards the extra demands of the Nationalists and Non-Co-operators, brevity will be observed in discussions. May I suggest, that there should be a public statement embodying all points of agreement, and where the difference is acute, representative sub-committees should be appointed to find out a solution? Now is the time to serve. Let us sink all differences and unite in shaping the scheme of Swaraj for India our dear revered Motherland. May Heaven help us all! Amen!

REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE.

PANDIT MALAVIYA TO OPEN. PROCEEDINGS.

MAHATMA GANDHI TO OPEN DISCUSSION.

THE AGENDA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.

The following is the agenda of the Representative Conference to be held at Chira Bag on 14th January 1922 at 3 p.m.:—

Pandit M. M. Malaviya will open the proceedings with a statement of the circumstances in which, and the purpose for which, the Conference has been called, and will request Sir Sankaran Nair to take the speaker's chair.

The Speaker will call upon Mr. M. A. Jinnah to place draft proposals before the Conference for its consideration.

He will then call upon Mahatma Gandhi to open the discussion.

The speaker will next call upon Sir Hormusjee Wadya to speak, and will then invite a general discussion.

When the Speaker is of opinion that the proposals have been sufficiently discussed, he will close the general discussion, and will call on the Conference to deal with specific proposals.

The Conference will then proceed to adopt definite proposals, and if necessary for the purpose, it will appoint a Committee, with the Speaker as Chairman, to frame such proposals in the light of the discussion, to be placed before the Conference at its adjourned sitting on the same or the following day.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

HUGE FALLS IN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 9 a.m. Jan. 12.

The Board of Trade returns shew that imports last year totalled:—1,086,000,000 (Sterling) and Exports:—703,000,000.

A significant comparison can be made with the figures for 1920:—

Imports:—1,932,000,000.
Exports:—1,334,000,000.

RESIGNATION OF SPANISH CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 8.30 p.m., Jan. 12.

Madrid.—The Cabinet has resigned. It is believed that the resignation is due to the King's refusal to sign the decree dissolving the military juntas, otherwise the officers' organisations which are resented by the Minister of War Senhor Lacierva.

NATIONAL REGENERATION.

WHAT INDIAN WOMEN COULD AND SHOULD DO.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Swami Satyadev delivered a lecture on "The Position of Indian Women in the upbuilding of the Nation" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, on Thursday afternoon in the presence of a large audience.

Devi Satyavati said they should carefully listen to the message of the lecturer, who had devoted his life to the liberation of his country. He had made great sacrifices for his Motherland and they should take his words to their hearts and follow them.

Swami Satyadev said it was not possible to build the Indian nation without the help and co-operation of women. The progress of a nation mostly depended on the health and the strength of the people. Good physique was of primary importance and where women were weak the children would also be weak. If they wanted to build a strong nation they must have good healthy women, and the women must be taught to look after the children properly, so that they also might be strong. Unless the foundation of a building were strong the super-structure could not be permanent. Therefore, he would ask them carefully to look after the health of their children. This might be a small matter, but it was an important one. The next thing was that every woman should necessarily have a good knowledge of at least one language, so that she could be able to read and understand all important questions. They must have a very good knowledge of their own mother, tongue. Every woman must be well-educted, and they must take care always to employ women teachers for training girls, in preference to men. The next thing was to have high ideals in life. There could not be one-sided progress; without the help of women the building up of a nation could not be complete. Therefore, he would ask them to advance forward and help the cause of Swaraj.

CABLE ITEMS.

Lord Lytton will sail for India on the "Naldera" from Marseilles on 10th March.

Rome.—The Pope to-day granted private audience to the Archbishop Meuleman of Calcutta.

Lord Inchcape has been elected Chairman of the London Committee of the Suez Canal Company, in succession to Sir Thomas Sutherland.

FRANCO-BRITISH ENTENTE.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON ITS NEEDS.

IMPORTANCE OF ENDING MISUNDERSTANDINGS.

EUROPE'S RECONSTRUCTION.

CREATION OF CENTRAL INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Cannes.—A long aide-memoire has been presented to M. Briand by Mr. Lloyd George. It deals, in the most candid manner, with Franco-British misunderstandings and emphasises the necessity of putting an end to them at Cannes. It sympathises with the French fears of German aggression and also with her justifiable apprehensions regarding reparations. The document points out that Britain has cause for anxiety and discontent as well, on account of the economic conditions which impose serious suffering and privation on the most heavily taxed community in the World.

Mr. Lloyd George, therefore, suggests a Franco-British Agreement, under which Britain undertakes to support her ally in the event of an unprovoked German aggression. He declares that such an agreement would be supported not only in Britain, but probably in the Dominions, with whom the matter was discusses at the last year's Imperial Conference. On the other hand the British people would not consent to their being committed to military liabilities elsewhere.

Mr. Lloyd George proposes as a condition of the Treaty and the Entente, that the Admiralties of two countries should confer with each other in order to avoid competition in ship-building between them. He also urges France to co-operate, wholeheartedly, with Britain for the economic and financial reconstruction in Europe.

Mr. Lloyd George concludes that far from excluding other nations, the Franco-British Entente should form basis for wider scheme of international co-operation to ensure peace of Europe.

EUROPEAN RECONSTRUCTION

CREATION OF CENTRAL INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Cannes.—An official memorandum gives the Conference's decisions as regards the international body for European reconstruction, which will be described in the future as the Central International Corporation.

It will be established in London, where it will have its principal offices.

The Corporation is to be created by special British Act of Parliament, embodying suitable provisions of British Company Law and exempting foreign holdings from British income-tax.

The Corporation will consider representatives from national corporations, which will be established by all participating States.

The minimum capital will be equivalent to twenty millions sterling, provided by national corporations in their own currencies.

The principal functions of the new body will be examining and financing the opportunities for European reconstruction an arranging for the security for payments contracts.

TANGIER.

BRITAIN ADOPTS SPANISH VIEW-POINT.

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 9 a.m. Jan. 12.

Paris.—The latest rock encountered by the Entente is Tangier. According to the Cannes correspondent of the "Temps," Britain has adopted the Spanish viewpoint on this matter, and seeks to make France accept it. The papers adds that Britai insists upon linking this problem with the fact, from which it concludes that matter are not going too smoothly.

It is pointed out that Spain desires the incorporation of Tangier in the Spanis Morocco zone.

France maintains that Tangier has been withdrawn from the Spanish influence and placed under special administration.

HITCH IN REPARATIONS AGREEMENT.

ALLEGED FRENCH HOSTILITY

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 9 a.m. Jan. 12.

A hitch appears to have occurred in the reparations agreement. Discussions on that subject had to be postponed till to-morrow pending receipt of a reply from the French Cabinet who, it is told, are displaying hostility to the agreement. This view is supported by French newspapers, one of which declares that the Treaty of Versailles is being cut up piecemeal in the carnival setting to the strains of a Jazz band.

FRANCO-BRITISH PACT.

ITALY'S WISHES

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 9 a.m. Jan. 12.

It is understood that Italy wants to be included in the Franco-British pact, a draft of which has been telegraphed to London for the Cabinet's approval; but it is unlikely that her wishes will be granted, since the object is a guarantee to France against German aggression. Although the terms of agreement are being kept a close secret, it is stated that France has given a definite assurance that she will follow no aggressive policy.

EUROPE'S ECONOMIC RESTORATION.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 9 a.m. Jan. 12.

The Conference has approved of the international syndicate for the economic restoration of Europe, and has appointed a committee which is to consist of two British, two French, one Italian, one Belgian, and one Japanese, to work out details of the scheme and proceed with the organisation of the syndicate as quickly as possible; after this, they will report to the Genoa Conference further recommendations.

CONCESSIONS TO GERMANY.

DETRIMENTAL TO FRANCE AND BELGIUM."

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Paris.—That M. Briand is not a free agent is powerfully demonstrated by the fact that an important Republican combination in the Chamber, numbering two hundred and forty, have passed a resolution and sent a telegraph to M. Briand to the effect that the Chamber will never consent to ratify new concessions to Germany, as they are detrimental to France and Belgium; and declaring that the Franco-British alliance should be conditional that no concessions are being made regarding reparations or the guarantees conferred by the Treaty of Versailles, notably the territorial guarantees.

PACT LIMITED TO TEN YEARS

SATISFACTION IN FRANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 8.30 p.m., Jan. 12.

Cannes.—The French semi-official statement affirms that the proposed Anglo-French guarantee pact will be limited to ten years but may be renewed without further notice. It consists of four or five precise and unambiguous articles and maintains intact the French rights under the Treaty of Versailles. Besides Britain undertaking to give military assistance to France if she is attacked by Germany without provocation, the demobilisation clauses with regard to Rhineland are reinforced as north powers undertake to intervene if Germany violates the military clauses of the treaty. The Pact does not refer to reparations or the question of sanctions. Belgium will be invited to join the past by conclusion of the analagous Anglo-Belgian treaty reinforcing the defensive Anglo-Belgian convention.

Paris.—Reports published in the papers that M. Briand and Mr. Lloyd-George have reached full agreement with regard to the principal features of the proposed Franco-British treaty for mutual protection have elicited everywhere in France greatest satisfaction.

SOUTHERN PARLIAMENT MEETING OF 14TH.

DE VALERA'S PARTY NOT TO ATTEND

LONDON, Jan. 11.
LATER.

Mr. De Valera's party have decided not to attend the meeting of the Southern Parliament on January 14th.

MR. GRIFFITH DECLARES HIS POLICY.

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 9 a.m. Jan. 12.

Before the Dail adjourned, Mr. Arthur Griffith said his policy would be to give effect to the Dail Eireann's approval of the Treaty and to use the Dail's resources to keep order until the general election for the Free State Parliament decided that acceptance of the Treaty was right.

SOUTHERN PARLIAMENT SUMMONED

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Mr. Griffith is summoning the Southern Parliament elected last May to meet Dublin Mansion House, on January 14th, for ratification of the Treaty and the establishment of a Provisional Government.

RETURN TO SANITY.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT'S CHANGE OF POLICY.

KEY TO BE GIVEN TO GURDWARA COMMITTEE.

DECISION PACIFYING SIKH COMMUNITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 12.

A Press Communique states that Government has decided to make final withdrawal of its connection in the Executive Government of the Darbar Sahib and to leave any further proceedings that may be thought necessary to the Sikh Community itself. So far as Government is concerned it is prepared to leave the administration as it now stands in the hands of the Gurdwara Parbhandak Committee and to allow the keys to be given over at once to that Committee and it will, at the next hearing on the 16th instant, take necessary legal steps, the precise nature of which have yet to be determined, to this end. It does this in the belief that by this step it is meeting the wishes of the Sikh Community in a view of a satisfactory settlement now reached regarding the administration of the Shrine Government desire to mark their continued goodwill and friendliness to the Sikh community by ordering release of all Sikh prisoners who have been convicted under the Seditious Metings Act for attendance at meetings at which the question of administration of the Darbar Sahib was discussed. Government hopes that, with this settlement of the Golden Temple qeustion, there may be no more misunderstanding as regards its attitude and that cordial relations which hitherto had been maintained between the Sikhs and Government may continue uninterrupted for the perpetual benefit both of Government and of the community.

S. AFRICAN STRIKE.

MAIN POINT FOR SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 9 a.m. Jan. 12.

Johannesburg.—The strike is in full operation in all gold mines, in which twenty thousand men are affected, and also the Victoria Falls power-station, where, however, there is still sufficient labour to produce one-third usual power for essential services.

The main point at present seems to be the question of agreement on the fixed ratio "whites" and "coloureds." This is likel to loom large in the future.

"BE PREPARED TO STRIKE ON 16TH.

ORDER ON LABOUR ORGANISATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Johannesburg.—The Industrial Federation has called upon labour organisations throughout South Africa to take necessary steps to strike on January 16th, if then requested to do so.

GENOA CONFERENCE.

JAPAN & BRITISH DOMINIONS INVITED.

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 9 a.m. Jan. 12.

Cannes.—Japan and British Dominions are also being invited to the Genoa Conference.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

FIRST SESSION OF COUNCIL OPENS.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Geneva.—The first session of the Council of League of Nations opened publicly, today, under the presidency of Mr. Hymans. The Council approved of the constitution of the permanent mandates commission and also the report of Sir Eric Drummond on the permanent court of international justice, which the President announced would meet for the first time at Hague on January 30th.

DEATH OF PRINCE OKUMA.

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 12.

Tokyo.—Prince Okuma is dead.

Marquis Shinghinolen Okuma was born at saga in Japan in 1838. He was a great educationist and statesman. He had founded the Tokio University as well as the Japanese Women's University. Of the former he was President. He was one of the founders of the new Government and filled the office of Finance Minister for 12 years, vacating it in 1881. He successively filled the roles of Foreign Minister (1888-89), Minister of Agriculture and Commerce (1896-97) Prime Minister and Foreign Minister (1898). He was again Prime Minister of Japan when the war had broken out in 1914-15.

MAJOR-GENL. SIR W. BEDFORD DEAD

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 8 a.m. Jan. 12.

Major-General Sir Walter Bedford has died.

Major-General Sir W. Bedford was born in 1858. He was connected with the Medical Service in various military campaigns and was Deputy Director of Medical Services, Northern Command (9-6-1919).

THE CONFERENCE.

EFFORTS TOWARDS PEACE.

"This resolution of the Congress, if the Government sincerely wants an open door, leaves the door wide open for the Government if the Moderate friends wish to rally round the standard of the liberties of the Punjab, the standard of the Khilafat and, therefore, of India. If the Government is sincerely anxious to do justice and nothing but justice, if Lord Reading has come to India really to do justice and nothing less—and we want nothing more—then I inform him from this platform with God as my witness that he has an open door in this resolution if he means well, but the door is closed in his face if he means ill."

It is as well to remind the vast reading public of the "Bombay Chronicle" of these clear and brave words of Mahatma Gandhi at a time when a distinguished journalist, and a wealthy business man in company with politicians of undoubted eminence but ill-satisfied with the attitude of wholehearted non-cooperators are convening a conference to explore some avenue of peace, to find out some sure foothold for India out of the morass of our present political difficulties. The last month has clearly indicated how anxious Mahatma Gandhi has been for a full and frank discussion of views, a healthy interchange of ideas between politicians of all shades of opinion. The ultra-Moderate, Theosophist politician, the Moderate-extremist, the devoted Non-cooperator, all these have been welcomed by him and I do not think any serious charge can ever be levelled against him that he has been autocratic in his methods and anxious to dictate when the general desire was for discussions and debates. He has been anxious to make matters easy for Lord Reading, if the latter is really anxious for a Round Table Conference. But the Mahatma has to insist upon certain conditions, conditions which Indian self-respect demands and will insist upon. "There is every chance for Lord Reading," says Mahatma Gandhi, "to hold a Round Table Conference but it must be at a table where only equals are to sit and where there is not to be a single beggar."

One can only hope that the meeting for an exchange of views to be held on Saturday next in this city, will be a prelude to the holding of a Round Table Conference by Lord Reading. Let us, however, make an attempt here to find out exactly where we are, we Indians, who although unanimous as regards the goal which India has to achieve, differ so radically in the *method* of our political action. If the gentlemen sitting in the Cowasji Jehangir hall on Saturday next were quietly and dispassionately to understand and appreciate the point of view of Young India, perhaps they would arrive at a far better understanding at least among themselves if not with Young Indians. We all know, that it is the privilege of youth to be hot-headed and volatile, impetuous in action, and fanatic in its political ideals, we also realize that it is often the sad duty of middle-aged Moderatism to be prudent in counsel, hesitating and dilatory in political method, and in a subject country like India, to be afraid to declare publicly its agreement with the views of the generation which succeeds it, as regards India's political destiny.

Let Us Forgive.

Indian Moderatism would ask us Young Indians to learn the Doctrine of "forgive and forget." Has not the King's uncle said so? Our Elder Statesmen in Indian politics still go on insisting upon older methods of political action, the policy of petitions and protests, of beseaching humility to the bureaucracy, of occasional threats tinctured with doses of flattery towards Young India. If the revered Panditji has not been doing this for the last three years, he has been doing nothing else. Young India will answer him, and all those politicians of an earlier generation and perhaps happier political conditions, that they are absolutely out of touch with the ideas that have fascinated its imagination, with the concepts of political duty which a Gandhi, and an Andrews, a Paul Richard, or an Arbindo Ghose alone can present to it as the only political lessons of modern times. Young India understands that it is no good abusing the Moderates. It has to bear with them. Perhaps in the hinterlands of their memories, the Moderates have happy reminiscences which they treasure of the genuine sympathy, and the kindly acts of individual Englishmen with whom they came into contact. Have we Young Indians any such memories? Perhaps the Moderates when they petitioned and protested for the redress of political grievances were met with polite replies. Though recent Indian history does not bear any record of any such polite reply, we shall gladly credit the bureaucracy with good intentions, and the Moderates with a genuine desire to serve their country. But we Young Indians under our recent political mentors have learnt to discriminate mere political agitation from essential political principles. And although we will gladly forget all the stupidities of a soulless alien bureaucracy in modern India, sometimes resulting in wanton cruelty as in Jallianwalla Baug, and often resulting in the curtailment of our liberty of speech and action and continuous insults to our self-respect, we will not lose sight of the fact that if we are to be really free we have to fight a brown bureaucracy as much as a white one and that by opposing moral forces to material ones we have to go on to secure the establishment of a permanent peace between the various Indian communities and the formation of an Indian executive which will not hurt Indian self-respect and Indian national interests.

But Not Forget.

Are the Moderates going to help us in securing this? Are they going to tell us that we must discard the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi and the words of brave advice and guidance of Mr. C. F. Andrews to Indian Youth so that we can achieve our present political ambitions by methods agreeable to Moderatism? We believe,

(Continued on next page.)

NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES.

GUNTUR BEGINS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 12.

The Secretary, Guntur District Congress Committee wires to "Swarajya" that Guntur commenced non-payment of taxes in right earnest.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

TO BEGIN IN PANCHMAHAL ON 12th

(From our Correspondent.)

GODHRA, Jan. 12.

A conference of the Panchmahals workers met on the 8th instant and resolved to break from the 12th the Government order prohibiting processions in Godhra. The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has granted the permission. A committee consisting of Dr. Manekla!, Mr. Sukdev and Mr. Valme is appointed to organise the procession. Last night a big meeting was held. Messrs. Waman Mukadam, Manekla! Gandhi and Kalota addressed the people on the principles of non-co-operation. The speakers gave their last message to the people.

The people of Panchmahals are going to disobey the procession order from to-day It is stated that Messrs. Waman Mukadam, Manekla! Gandhi, Ambalal Vyas, Kalota Afasji, Shakla and others, are in the first batch. A procession will start to-day at 5 o'clock.

IRISH LABOUR AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

MR GRIFFITH'S ASSURANCE TO DELEGATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Jan. 12.

Following hot foot on their election the new Irish Cabinet was presented with a foretaste of their future responsibilities to-day, when a deputation of the Irish Labour Party waited on the Dail Eireann, demanding relief for unemployment. The deputation pointed out that they had previously stood aside in national interests, but now they were becoming impatient. Mr. Griffith promised them that an early consideration would be given to workers, who had done their duty in Ireland's fight.

THE CONFERENCE.

(Continued from previous page.)

those of us who cheerfully have gone to jail have suited the action to the belief, that the might of machine-guns is sure to crumble away before the moral fervour of Mahatma Gandhi. We believe that if there are bad laws in the country, before the manufacture of which the Moderates stood helpless and aghast from their seats in the Legislative Councils, which they adore, we have got to break them reluctantly but rapidly and with as much unity of concentrated action as we can command. There are many of us who have come into intimate political contact with our rulers in the days of our university education abroad. There are many of us who have had opportunities of studying the Englishman in his own home, of looking intimately into the political impulses that guide him, the economic conditions which beset him. And we are disillusioned. How can we forget? We Young Indians realise that the politically-minded Englishman has a habit of giving a kick and then of looking aggrieved if the receiver of the kick complains that he is hurt. We can thoroughly relish the remarks of eminent foreigners, particularly the French, who have suffered most from this English habit of giving kicks, when they say that the Englishman is a political humbug. Let us just realize the pregnant meaning of the remarks of Jean Carriere, a French publicist, when he says, "the English people has no really high national consciousness, because it has never known the grief of finding its frontiers broken, and its lands furrowed with blood by victorious armies. Since the battle of Hastings it does not know what a foreign invasion is, and isolated in its Island it does not understand that quivering emotion which the very mention of the word, "patrie" or "vaterland" induces in us Europeans." It is but natural that a people like this should be unable to realize or to comprehend the growing surge of nationality amongst a people alien to it in colour and religious spirit. So we are not prepared to forget; it will be an act of political foolishness if we do. The Anglo-Indian Press, and such of the Moderate gentlemen who, like the Right Hon. Shrinivas Sastri, believe Mahatma Gandhi is a barbarian breaking Western civilization, may accuse us of marching head-long towards political Nihilism. We are under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership conscious of the validity of our political method, which is essentially one of peace and order, because its cardinal feature is to meet the "organised violence" of the bureaucratic system in India by silent suffering. Let Young India nope great things from Saturday's meeting. Let it hope that the Indian politicians of age and eminence whom it respects, but from whose futile political methods it regretfully differs will make out a case for the suspension of civil disobedience. Young India will be glad, but I am afraid it is a case of Hope deferred. In the meanwhile, let us carry on with full confidence in Mahatma Gandhi, remembering the fine words of exhortation of Arabindo Ghose:

"Rejoice and fear not for the waves that swell
The storms that thunder, winds that sweep,
Always our Captain holds the rudder well,
He does not sleep."

L. G. K.

SEAMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Permit me to call your attention to the Committee that is investigating at the new Customs House the grievances of Seamen regarding the system of recruitment. This Committee was appointed by Government apparently in pursuance of the recommendation of the Genoa Conference which convened the system whereby seamen had to pay fees to brokers for getting a billet. In India there are no private brokers, but there are licensed brokers; and the antiquated Shipping Acts would send a man to jail if he supplied crew to any ship. The result is a Monopoly which can only be tolerated under very exceptional circumstances. In Bombay, however, no fees are charged to Seamen whether they be engineers, lascars, or saloon stewards. I suppose the same is the case at Calcutta. But the Calcutta Seamen complained of *malpractices* prevailing under the Monopoly System, and the Asiatic Seamen's Union in Bombay made similar complaints two years ago. The chief culprits were said to be the *Ghat Serangs*, though allegations against others are also plentiful. The Government of India, apparently moved by the Calcutta Seamen's Union, decided to investigate the matter. Mr. Daud, the Secretary of the Calcutta Seamen's Union, informed me that Government had resolved to have one representative nominated by the Calcutta Seamen's Union for investigation at Calcutta, and one by the Indian Seamen's Union for investigation in Bombay. Upon receipt of this information I inquired of the Government of India if this were correct, and the Secretary of the Trade Union Congress at my instance also wired for information. I have received no reply, but the Secretary was informed that the matter was referred to the Government of Bombay. It, therefore, appears that the question of nomination for Bombay was left to the Local Government. The Government of Bengal nominated Mr. Daud, but the Bombay Government has nominated one of the very *Serangs*, against whom the allegations of malpractices and corruptions are made. As a matter of fact the Indian Seamen's Union is the descendant of the oldest Union that was ever formed in India. It originated with the Portuguese Seamen's Club which came into existence over 25 years ago. The Asiatic Seamen's Union came into existence three or four years ago. Both these and their successors are now united under the Indian Seamen's Union of which I am President. There is no other Seamen's Union in Bombay. Considering the complaint originated with the Asiatic Seamen's Union in Bombay one should have expected that the Bombay Government would have turned to the Bombay Union for co-operation. But apart from it one cannot but condemn the justice and equity, specially under the Reading regime of having a Serang to sit in judgment on the corrupt deeds of Serangs. But this is not all. The witnesses or most of them who appear before the Committee, are actually selected by the interested parties. They were asked to send witnesses of different classes of Seamen. No intimation was sent to the Indian Seamen's Union, or the Trade Union Congress Office that a Committee would come to Bombay for investigation. I was surprised to receive a letter from Mr. Clow, that the Committee had commenced work in Bombay. Personally I have full confidence in Mr Clow and I do not think he is likely to be misled by statements of witnesses made before a Serang who can deprive them of their daily bread. I must also say that Mr. Clow asked me to appear before the Committee as a witness. But I must decline as a protest against the attitude of Government towards our Union, and against the nomination of the Sarang, however excellent he may be personally.—Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacady Jan. 12.

BUREAUCRATIC PLEDGES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The ways of our bureaucracy are as mysterious as those "of a serpent upon a rock." Will you permit me to call the attention of the public to a glaring instance of reckless bureaucratic highhandedness and the disregard of Official promises? A few months ago a meting was held in Bombay to protest against the action of the Government of India with regard to the ratification of the Genoa Conference recommendations. As wide publicity was given to the grievances of Indian Seamen the Government of India announced the appointment of a Seamen's Recruitment Committee to make a preliminary investigation. Mr. A. G. Clow was announced as Chairman and it was solemnly declared that one representative each of the Seamen's Unions of Bombay and Calcutta would be added along with an Indian Member of the Legislative Assembly. An official letter was sent to this effect to the Secretary of the Seamen's Union, Calcutta. Presently it was discovered that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce protested against the nomination of an Indian Member of the Legislative Assembly. The proposed appointment of an Indian Member of the Legislative Assembly was, therefore, quietly dropped. It seems that someone in authority objected to the appointment of a representative of the Seamen's Union of Bombay. The appointment of this representative too was quietly dropped. Instead a lascar was nominated by the Government of Bombay. As to whose choice this particular gentleman was we do not know. But we know that when the Seamen wrote to the Government of Bengal on this subject they were shunted up to the Government of India and when they approached the latter they were shunted down to the Government of Bombay, whose Marine Department have not had the common courtesy even to acknowledge correspondence on behalf of the Bombay Seamen's Union. I do not think we could match a more perfect example of efficiency on the part of our bureaucracy coupled with a strong almost religious regard for pledges publicly given and the sanctity of constitutional methods as opposed to those of a modern Genghis Khan.

It is useless to give evidence before such Committees and impossible to deal with those of our hot-headed bureaucrats who are anxious to establish a fearsome reputation for themselves.—Yours, etc.,

D. CHAMAN LAL.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

(Continued from page 5.)

representatives there would help in solving it.

Dr. Veigas was in favour of the letter being forwarded to a Committee.

LEGAL OPINION REQUIRED.

Mr. Boman Behram said he was entirely in sympathy with the object of the resolution, but they had to consider the legal aspects of the question. He asked the Corporation whether they consulted their Counsel about it. To be on the safe side it was desirable to take legal opinion first. He moved a rider to the amendment that legal opinion should be taken on the matter.

Mr. Fry moved an amendment that a provision be made for the beggars, amounting to Rs. 1,500 a month.

Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy seconded the amendment.

Dr. Shiavax Batliwala was of opinion that legal opinion should be taken before passing such a resolution.

Mr. Fry's amendment was put to the vote and declared lost.

Mr. Dumasia's amendment was, next, put to the vote and declared carried. It was, therefore, taken as a substantive proposition.

ANNUAL BUDGET DISCUSSION.

Dr. Viegas speaking on the annual budget said he would like to point out that the Budget showed a closing balance of Rs. 25,56,000 at the end of the year 1922-23, but that if they considered certain payments that must be made from this balance in respect of the liabilities incurred during that year they saw this surplus converted into a deficit. Excluding the amount of the legal minimum the closing balance was Rs. 24,56,000 from which they should have to pay on the 1st of May, 1923 from the revenue of the year 1922-23, 18 lakhs to the City Improvement Trust. Deducting that amount, the balance that would remain was Rs. 6,56,000. Out of this Rs. 5,55,000 were to be paid for the purchase of plant and machinery during the year 1922-23. That left Rs. 1,01,000. Then they had to transfer Rs. 2,50,000 to the land and Building Fund. That meant not only shall they have exhausted their closing balance but they should have a negative balance of Rs. 1,49,000. They had still further to meet Rs. 55,000 for the Street Improvement Grant. That swelled their deficit to Rs. 2,04,000. Moreover during the past three years they had sanctioned an aggregate sum of Rs. 60 lakhs as additional grants, from Surplus Cash Balance, which gave an average extra expenditure of Rs. 20 lakhs a year, and which they had also to meet from the closing balance.

Continuing Dr. Viegas said the public were led into the belief that they had instead of deficit of 22 lakhs and two thousand, a surplus balance of Rs. 24,56,000. In his opinion the best remedy for doing away with that faulty and misleading system of finances was to take into account these various amounts of liabilities to which he had referred. But they could not, however, do so as the Surplus cash balance was not enough to meet all these charges and their policy must be to build up a large surplus for the purpose so that in future all the items of expenditure for a particular year might be balanced against the revenue for the year.

Concluding, the speaker said another crying and urgent reform that was necessary was to discontinue the practice of making large amounts of additional grants during the course of the financial year. In 1910-11 they sanctioned additional grants to the extent of Rs. 2,94,000 whereas in 1918-19 these amounted to Rs. 24,02,000. It was a great evil which militated against a sound system of finance. The Budget should provide for the probable demands of the year. It was a most unbusiness-like practice to sanction such large additional grants from year to year. It would be said that these demands were not and could not be anticipated. The answer to it was that if they could not anticipate nine months ahead their probable demands then it betrayed a loose habit of mind and want of judgment in regard to the demand which were sure to arise.

Mr. Wadia speaking on the Budget said that the speech of the Chairman of the Standing Committee was as eloquent as it was important. What the public of Bombay wanted was good lighting, proper sanitary arrangements and good roads. Their chairman very rightly struck a note with regard to bad lighting, insanitary condition of the city and bad roads. The people of Bombay were entirely dissatisfied with them. Of course, higher wages should be paid to their men. They wanted a commissioner on a salary of Rs. 4,000 per month. He should be given a separate house to live in. Unless the salary of the Commissioner was increased it would be impossible to keep him with them always.

Dr. Javle said that as a representative of the people he must say that no comforts were provided to tax payers who paid enormous taxes to the Municipality. What he advocated was that the citizens should be provided with better comforts in proportion to the taxes they paid every year. The condition of the people residing in his ward was simply miserable. He stood there to support the budget moved by the Chairman of the Standing Committee. The people were willing to pay higher taxes, provided they were given better comforts in return. They had poor lighting, bad roads and insanitary condition of the city. He did not know when the Corporation would tackle the drainage problem. The Corporation should appoint a Deputy Commissioner for the supervision of the work in the city. The poor people were prepared to suffer immense taxation for the benefit of the city.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy said that Dr. Javle was perfectly right when he said that the people of Bombay were willing to pay more taxes provided they got in return good requirements of life.

Dr. Sukhia questioned the right of the Corporation to make provision for higher salaries of the Municipal Secretary and the Municipal Commissioner. He wanted to speak on the constitutional question that the way to discuss the annual budget? Was

Dr. Sukhia had not finished his speech when the Corporation was adjourned till Monday next.

RESOLUTIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

NEED FOR MARITIME ACTIVITIES.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 12.

The Legislative Assembly reassembled at 11 this morning. The President, Sir Frederick Whyte was in the chair. The House was again thin and the visitors' gallery did not contain more than a dozen persons. To-day's business is entirely non-official. No less than fifteen motions appear on the order paper, but, as past experience has shown, hardly more than the first four resolutions could be disposed of One member was sworn in. No questions were asked.

AYURVEDIC SYSTEM.

Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, member India Council was in the Viceregal box.

Rai Sahib Lakshmi Narayan Lal moved the first resolution on the paper. It recommended that some practical steps be taken to utilise the services of Unani and the Ayurvedic experts for the prevention and cure of epidemics in the country with help of indigenous systems and that a committee be appointed to recommend those steps. The Rai Sahib said it was within the jurisdiction of the Assembly to appoint a committee as desired by him. The Government had already expressed its sympathy with similar resolutions brought forward in preceding sessions and he now urged that sympathy be put into practical shape. He reminded the House that medical treatment was not available to the majority of the population of the country and it was therefore highly desirable that Unani and Ayurvedic systems which were within the reach of masses be encouraged. The mover's speech was full of quotations from the views of distinguished Indians and Europeans in support of the object of his resolution. Mr. Piyare Lal Misra, Dr. Nandlal and Mr. J. N. Mukerjee spoke in support of the resolution. They pointed out that Ayurvedic and Unani systems were more useful to the masses than allopathy.

Col. Gidney, Messrs. Sarfraz Khan and N.M. Joshi opposed the motion on the grounds that no useful purpose would be served by the appointment of a committee especially, when the subject of the resolution was provincial transferred and there was the difficulty of finding money to finance the scheme. Hon. Mr. Sharp, Education Secretary on behalf of the Government accepted the spirit underlying the resolution. He said that the subject matter of the resolution touched upon provincial subject and there was also the difficulty of finidng money for the purpose. Moreover, it would be unconstitutional for the centarl Government to spend money on subjects within the domain of provinces. But the Government of India considered it inconceivable that expriences of the systems of medicine used in India for past several centuries should go unedited, unindexed and uncollected. They would therefore see that the subject was properly researched and when investigations had been concluded the Government would take practical steps towards giving effect to the object of the mover of the resolution. He said no system of medicine either belonging to the west or east was complete and he would like to see great co-operation between all medical systems for the alleviation of human sufferings. Hakim Ajmal Khan had already started a Tibi college in Delhi and Mr. Sharp felt that political differences should not intervene in the matter of stopping human ailings for which co-operation of all was desirable (applause.) Mr. Rangachariar complained that since the advent of the British Government in India, Indian medical systems had been ignored by the Government and the Western system introduced and encouraged. This action of the Government was thus one of the causes of its unpopularity. It was high time that Government should at once take steps and at whatever cost save the great systems of Ayurvedic and Unani medicine from dying a death which must be inevitable if Government persisted in ignoring them. Mr. Debi Charan Barua also supported the motion. Mr. Bryant congratulated the Government on its sympathetic attitude. He said that in India there was a widespread feeling whch had also been reflected on the discussion of the motion that "India is for Indians and things Indian," that feeling must be taken note of.

The motion of Mr. Lakshmi Narayan was put and carried by a very large majority.

SIR SIVASWAMY'S RESOLUTION.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer moved his resolution about the indinisation of the Royal Indian Marine and the encouragement of Indian mercantile marine. His resolution runs thus:—The Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that a Committee including experts and non-official Indians be appointed to prepare a scheme (1) for liberal recruitment of Indians as deck of executive officers and engineers in Royal Indian Marine, (2) for the establishment of a nautical college in Indian waters for the purpose of training executive officers and engineers of ships; (3) for the creation of adequate state scholarships for providing instruction in the nautical colleges and training ships in England pending the formation of a nautical college in India; (4) for the encouragement of shipbuilding and of the gradual creation of an Indian mercantile marine by a growth of bounties, subsidies and such other system of as have been adopted in other measures the acquisition of training ships by gift from imperial Government or otherwise and (6) for the construction of necessary dockyard and engineering workshops in one or more ports.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer in explaining his resolution said he made a long speech in moving this comprehensive resolution. He said the object of his motion was to investigate possibilities and ways and means of promoting industrial development of India information of a mercantile marine and encouragement of shipbuilding. So to attain the object of his resolution. Co-operation of many factors was required such as aptitude for seafaring occupations, skill, knowledge, prospects of employment, natural resources and capital enterprise and the Government help for nursing of infant industry. As regards aptitude for seafaring, he quoted ancient said also recent history of India and pointed to the extensive maritime intercourse with neighbouring countries and extinction of shipbuilding in India was due to advent of steamships about the middle of 19th Century when steel and iron took place of wood. He said apart from capital and enterprise starting of shipbuilding required certain natural resources like steel, iron and coal. The mineral resources of India might not be sufficient for their purpose. They must, therefore, import such material as was not available in India. The disadvantage of the cost of importing would be counter balanced by comparative cheapness of Indian labour. He emphasised that other countries such as Japan labouring under similar disadvantages had wonderfully succeeded in recent times. India knew that British experts told them that she could never become a ship building nation or at any rate for a generation but public opinion in India would not acquiesce in this verdict without impartial examination as proposed by him. India was anxious to try the experiment for the purposes of commercial independence of providing new careers to her youths and of securing some profits of the carrying trade. Moreover, the formation of a mercantile marine and encouragement of shipbuilding could be largely assisted by the Government aid. Many western countries and particularly Japan owed their naval greatness to their Government subsides. The state aid in India could take various shapes such as exemption of ship building materials from import duties, loans to ship owners, etc. etc. Therefore, the first step should be to encourage the formation of a mercantile marine under Indian ownership and construction of necessary dockyards for report and construction. The next step would be shipbuilding on appreciabe scale. If their mercantile marine was to prosper they must welcome English and foreign cheap capital and business knowledge and technical skill. He considered that present anti-English movement in that country was insane and that the co-operation of the Britisher was absolutely essential to thefilment of their aspirations. The speaker said that he would even welcome foreign firms establishing shipping industries in India provided half the capital and half the directorate were open to Indians. Continuing Sir Siwaswamy said that chances of training Indians for higher nautical careers depended upon changes of employment while employment itself depended upon training. It was for this purpose that he urged for liberal recruitment of Indians as deck or executive officers and engineers in the Royal Indian Marine. A nautical college should be established in Indian Waters. But pending the coming into being of such a college in India, state-scholarships should be provided for the training of their youths in England. The training in Indian waters necessarily entailed acquisition of training ships and he hoped that British Admiralty would show to India the same generosity which it had shown to other colonies by sending to India four training ships, one for each of the important ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi and Rangoon. Concluding Sir Sivaswamy said the committee which should be appointed to prepare a scheme should be composed of experts and non-official Indians especially including those representing mercantile interests.

GOVERNMENT'S VIEW.

The Government views on Sir Sivaswamy Iyer's resolution were given by Mr. Innes, Commerce Member and Sir Godfrey Fell, Army Secretary.

Mr. Innes said Sir Sivaswamy's desire was quite natural and Government was ready and even anxious thoroughly to examine and explore the whole subject raised by the mover. (Applause). But the only difficulties were of time and money. There were certain obstacles which must inevitably make it long before India would make herself fully efficient in the Marine Service. The position of Japan was quite different from that of India. Japan was an island and had thus to protect her coast. India was not so situated and further Government had seriously to count the cost of subsidy and aid policy before adopting it, as Japan or other countries had done. Moreover, so long as India remained with the British Empire, she would be fortunate in that British would be protecting her coast which would otherwise cost her enormous sums. Further, Japan entered her naval programme at a time when she had to competition to meet. He said that shipbuilding was a very complex industry and experts were of opinion that it would take long time before India would equip herself with sufficient number of nautical colleges and universities which were so essential for the training of the candidates. Concluding Mr. Innes suggested that if, instead of appointing a committee to prepare a scheme as suggested by the mover, it was put before as suggested by the mover, to consider that a committee be appointed to consider measures which could usefully be taken, then Government would have no objection in accepting the resolution. Because in its present form, it suggested unmanageable work.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer agreed and the House also agreed to the amendment of Mr. Innes.

Sir Godfrey fell, Army Secretary, said Government of India and Secretary of State were already in correspondence on the subject of recruitment of Indians to higher ranks of the Royal Indian Marine. While Government was ready, there were practical difficulties in their way. At present there was no firm in India where candidates could take proper training in engineering and even Bombay dockyards of the Royal Indian Marine did not provide sufficiently instructive work. The speaker, however, hoped that in course of time these difficulties would be surmounted. The Army Secretary then announced amidst applause that His Majesty's Government had allowed India one sloop which would reach Bombay in February and two more boats of the P. C. Class for the training of nautical candidates.

SUPPORT FROM COMMERCIAL STANDPOINT.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey supported Sir Sivaswamy Iyer's resolution from a commercial standpoint. It was absolutely necessary. He said that all drawbacks and difficulties existing at present against the establishment of Indian Merchantile Marine must be removed. The shipping industry had now become a sort of monopoly and wanted to kill competition. There was rebate system by which those companies were holding a part of money of the shipping on condition that if he shipped his goods by any other steamer for a certain time his money was forfeited. Some years ago a great hue and cry was raised against this system by the Indian Commercial community but Government had taken no steps to kill the Australian shipping companies by withholding rebate, the Australian Government took up a bold stand and declared that if that demand was persisted in they (the Australian Government) would reimburse their shipping for all the loss they suffered by forfeiture of rebate for shipping their goods into Australian boats. Consequently the foreign steamship companies had to yield and a satisfactory arrangement was arrived at. Sir Vithaldas asked "Now are Government of India prepared to encourage Indian Mercantile Marine either by making rebate system illegal or by reimbursing the shippers for their loss incurred by forfeiture."

Mr. Kaburuddin Ahmed in supporting the resolution urged for non-official majority on the proposed committee. He compared rates of pay of a British sailor and a lascar and maintained that shipping companies made enormous profits out of the employment of lascars who were poorly paid.

Dr. Sarbadhikari observed it was a matter for congratulation that the Marine authorities in England had agreed before the Lord Lytton Committee to admit Indians for training.

Mr. K. C. Neogy moved an amendment to Sir Sivaswamy Iyer's resolution to the effect that the committee should also consider measure for ensuring the entertainment of Indian apprentices for training as officers and engineers in the ships owned by the shipping firms that enjoy any subsidy or other benefits from Government on any account. He suggested that the existing facilities should be utilised as far as possible and the question of Indian apprenticeship might be raised in connection with Mail Contracts. Some shipping firms enjoyed patronage of Government of India and therefore, they might be asked to take in Indian apprentices. A committee was some time ago appointed in Bengal to consider the question and the only Indian member thereof in his note had referred to the strong objection taken by English firms to having Indian apprentices on racial grounds. Mr. Neogy asked if this was a fact so that the Assembly might know where it stood in the matter.

TO AVERT OVERCROWDING IN RAILWAY COMPARTMENT.

Lastly, Rai Bahadur Subramanyam urged an amendment of the Railway Act so as to make it obligatory on the railway administration to see that no more than the allotted number of passengers should occupy any compartment. This was generally opposed as being drastic and impracticable and the House on the motion of Mr. Rangachariar agreed to amend the resolution recommending to Government to consider and adopt such further measures as might be necessary to avoid overcrowding in railway carriages.

The Assembly adjourned till Monday when official business would be transacted.

SHIP WITHOUT CAPTAIN."

NEED OF STABLE GOVERNMENT.

MR. GRIFFITH'S MOTION.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 8 a.m. Jan. 12.

In moving the election of Griffith as President of the Dail Eireann, Mr. Collins said the Irish nation was like a ship without a captain. They must form a stable government to prevent the country from drifting into anarchy.

DISORDER IN CHAMBER.

The departure of De Valera and his followers from the Chamber caused some amazement and no slight disorder. Mr. Michael Collins jumped up and shouted "We will now call the Irish people to rally to us, and we will stand by them." Countess Markievicoz, as she left the Chamber, retaliated with scornful ejaculation: "Slaves! Cowards!"

STATUS OF PRESIDENT AND CABINET MEMBERS.

DE. VALERA'S RETORT.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Jan. 12.

In the closing chapter of its fateful session, the Dail Eireann endeavoured, but with little success, to elucidate the exact status of President and members of the Cabinet before the elections took place. Mr. Griffith's attempts to answer a medley of questions provoked a retort from Mr. De Valera accusing Mr. Griffith of "Jekyll-and-Hyde tactics." Finally he obtained a promise that, until the people had an opportunity of deciding for themselves, Mr. Griffith would occupy the same position as Mr. De Valera had occupied. With this arrangement, Mr. De Valera declared himself satisfied.

A SENSATIONAL INCIDENT.

A sensational incident occurred towards the close of the session however, when Mr. Erskine Childers continued to heckle, demanding a more explicit definition of the President's policy. Mr. Griffith angrily replied:—"Wont reply to damned question from any Englishman in this Dail!"

After this, Mr. Mulcahy assured Mr. De Valera that the army would be kept absolutely intact.

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PISCAL COMMISSION.

TARIFF ON IMPORTED PAPAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

At the Indian Fiscal Commission to-day, Messrs. W. L. Carey and H. W. Carr, representing the Titaghur Paper Mills and the Bengal Paper Mill's respectively, were examined jointly. The former stated:—Competition has become heavier than ever and dumping is threatening Indian Industry with heavy losses. In consequence of the present big surplus products in Europe and America, foreign and British supplies of paper are being forced upon the Indian market in excess of the country's consumption. Agents of foreign producers are instructed to dispose of their goods at the best rate obtainable, regardless of the cost of production. We ask for (1) A 30 per cent tariff to be levied on imported paper for at least ten years; (2) Preferential railway rates or rebates on paper produced here and for raw materials required for the industry; (3) Special wagon supply for gross during the special season; (4) Guaranteed minimum of ten thousand tons per annum to be accepted by the Government annually; (5) Free imports of raw materials, machinery, and goods required in the paper manufacture."

On behalf of the Bengal Paper Mills it was stated that for a decade prior to the war competition with foreign papers was extraordinarily difficult to meet. For, steamers were bringing paper from Europe to Madras and Bombay at rates which were twenty-five to thirty-three per cent. lower than the rates from Raniganj to those markets, while German paper was being sold in Bombay at lower prices than in Hamburg. The difficulty of meeting foreign enhanced not only by inadequacy of railway service, but also by its excessive cost. To enable a mill to work profitably, the following items appear to us essential:—(1) Free import of machinery, stores, and materials; (2) A moderate protective duty of 20 per cent on paper for a minimum period of ten years.

PREPARATION FOR PRINCE'S VISIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 11.

The H. M. S. "Southampton," a flagship of Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies squadron, arrived in Madras to-day from Rangoon. She has about 550 men and officers on board, and is commanded by Captain Egerton. The H. M. S. "Comus" commanded by Commander R. E. Sneyd, D.S.O., will escort H. M. S. the "Dufferin" with H. R. H. the Prince on board.

In connection with the Prince's visit, the High Court and all big buildings in the First Line Beach route of Royal procession are being gaily decorated. Along the route galleries to seat sightseers have been put up. Non-co-operation volunteers are also parading the Streets exhorting people to observe *hartal* while the Prince of Wales Corps organised by the South Indian Liberal Federation are advising people to muster strong on the occasion.

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT FIRED AT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 12.

The Chief Secretariat Press communique, dated 12th instant states that Mr. F. C. S. Baker, Superintendent of Police, Hardoi, dined with the Deputy Commissioner on the 10th January and was returning home at 10 p.m. on his motor cycle, when he was accosted by two men on an unfrequented road. One man fired at him pointblank using a muzzle loading pistol. Mr. Baker was wounded in the leg and he replied with two revolver shots and his assailants fled. Mr Baker's injuries are not serious. The outrage is reported to be political.

A MASONIC FUNCTION.

NEW CHAPTER "HAIG BROWN."

On Saturday last, most Excellent Superintendent Haig Brewn consecrated the new Royal Chapter "Haig Brown" before a large gathering of well known masons. Khan Bahadur Pattonji Dower gave a splendid oration; and Dr. Falkrer gave a musical treat. Right Worshipful Brother Sohrab Framjee Bharoocha was installed as the First Principal of the Chapter, with Bres Muncherjee Contractor and Shiavax Ardeshir as his Colleagues. They donated Rs. 2,000, Rs. 2,000, and Rs. 1,000 respectively towards the Chapters Charity Fund. A gold watch was presented to the District Grand Master Haig Brown as a souvenir from the Brothers of Lodge and Chapter "Haig Brother." A similar presentation was made to Wor. Bro. Sohrab Framjee Bharoocha, whose masonic services were recounted by the District Grand Master in a felicitous speech. After the usual toasts, the function ended at a late hour.

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The closing date of the competition will depend on the number of correct replies received and will be published in the newspapers in due course. In no case however will be before 31st March 1922. Competitors are allowed to send in any number of solutions but each one must be enclosed in a separate envelope.

The Company reserves the right to publish any of the replies received but will not publish competitor's name without permission. The fact of entering this contest, will constitute an acceptance of the above terms.

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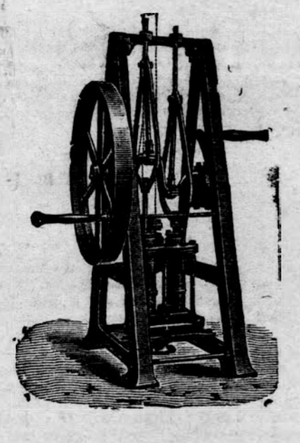

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd. by SYED ABDULLAH BARLVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.